Mrs. Mabel Secord xx

Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 48 EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1944. NUMBER 52

Holiday Eve Fire Destroys Home

THE HERMAN CLARK FAMILY LOSES HOME AND CONTENTS. NO INSURANCE

Any fire, any time, is a bad loss, but coming on Christmas Eve adds pathos.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Clark on Bowen's Addition, was destroyed by fire, together with the contents, starting at 11:20 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 24. There was no insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were enjoying Christmas Eve with relatives at the time. It is thought that the fire was caused by a large piece of wood, in the stove, rolling against the door, forcing it open.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 2-year-old daughter are now staying with Mrs. Richard Clark on the west side.

And hardly had the noise of the fire whistle died out, when the bell of St. Joseph Church rang for the annual Christmas midnight mass.

Weather Is Also An Enemy In This War

Appalling bad weather, news dispatches tell us, is keeping allied air forces on the ground, thus depriving our troops of support sadly needed to help stem the tide of the German counter-offensive.

In modern warfare weather is the most scientific calculations. Our army is like a football team that loses great uncertainty that can upset the much of its speed on a heavy field.

Again and again we have had operations scheduled, only to have to cancel or curtail them or else carry them through under great disadvantages because the elements conspired against us. Unfavorable weather almost prevented our landings in Normandy last June and plagued us almost to the end of July. For the same reason the present campaign, due to begin on Armistice day, had to be delayed until Nov. 16.

Nor could we have had less co-operation from the elements than we have had in our campaigns on both fronts this winter. The proverbial oldest inhabitant can't remember when the weather has been worse in western Europe—some say it is the worst in 100 years. Both there and on Leyte the normal November rainfall was doubled.

The mean tricks the weather has played us on the western front helped the enemy score the defensive victory which prevented our forces from spilling over into the German plain and laid the groundwork for the present successful counter-offensive. Bad weather has cost us time and lives and has subjected our men in the front lines to miseries we would not willingly see a dog suffer.

All along the allied front the ground has been waterlogged and the roads have been what th New York Times corrspondent described as "cold brown gravy inches deep." Our planes have been grounded oftener than they have been able to fly, so that we have not been able to use our greatest superiority, which is in the air. Our observations have been hampered, thus weakening artillery support of the infantry. Mud has clogged our transport and hampered our tanks which when mired, become helpless static targets.

On Leyte, the correspondents said, November was "wet hell." The weather seemed determined to help the enemy delay day when Gen. MacArthur could announce island was secure. A typhoon struck and thereafter the general's communiques told repeatedly how constant rains were hampering operations. Besides the natural discomfort, our men experienced misery and want because supply trucks stalled in the mud. Whatever supplies reached the Ormoc corridor came in by plane or on the backs of men. Sometimes food supplies were ruined when water seeped through canvas.

The sheets of rain reduced visibility and helped Jap infiltration. The wetness drained the wounded men's power of resistance. Men in foxholes developed sores. Shoes molded and fell apart. Weapons rusted.

It was through such conditions that the 32nd division advanced toward Ormoc. Not until the weather strike a death blow at that Jap improved were our troops able to stronghold nor undertake the invasion of Mindoro that marks another step in the reconquest of the Philippines.

Intricate campaigns are planned with mathematical certainty but the weather holds the trump card. No wonder generals get gray hairs.

Tatooing to hide facial scars of the wounded. How the ancient decorative art is being used today in medicine, from mending scarred parts of the face to injecting pigments into the skin to prevent infections, will be told in an interesting article in The American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next week's Sunday Chicago Herald-American.

Farm Security Administration Supervisor Office Hours

Beginning January 1st, 1945, the office hours of the Farm Security Administration Supervisor are being changed to:

Boyne City, Federal Building, Mondays, 1 to 4 p. m.

Bellaire, Court House, Tuesdays, 1 to 4 p. m.

Gaylord, Hickox Bldg. Wednesdays 1 to 4 p. m.

These Men Called

Or About To Be Called By The Charlevoix County Selective Service Board No. 1.

The following men have been ordered to report at City Hall, Charlevoix, Michigan, at 7:45 a. m., CWT. January 3, 1945 for transportation to the Detroit Induction Station for Pre-Induction Physical.

Robert M. Culbertson, East Jordan.
Lester H. Stevens, Walloon Lake.
Vernon H. LaFreniere, St. James.
Chester L. Smith, Charlevoix.
Clarence E. Miller, Boyne Falls.
Orville A. Clute, Boyne City.
James S. Bates, Jr., Boyne City.
William G. Smith, Jr., Bay Shore.

County Republican Convention at Boyne City, Jan. 3rd

A Charlevoix County Republican Convention will be held next Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, at the Library in Boyne City at 8:00 p. m.

Purpose of the convention is to elect delegates to the Republican State convention at Grand Rapids, Friday, January 20th.

Barney Milstein, Chairman.
Lester Jersey, Secretary.

Prospects for Coal Not Very Bright

The following information received from a coal mining company by a Charlevoix County dealer, gives a general out-look on the future coal situation.

Let's marshall the basic facts affecting the present and apply them to the future. First: the domestic sizes constitute a very small percentage of the total production: Second: the supply of domestic sizes in retail yards is now uncomfortably low, with winter only just beginning.

A mine that has 25 percent lump coal is fortunate and means that its coal is unusually firm and blocky. Such a mine might have 15 percent to 18 percent 5x3 egg. Stove is not generally made because it is priced too low to encourage its production and therefore the balance under 3" is shipped as 3" resultant. These are not average percentages because high quality coal have only 5 percent to 10 percent lump and only 10 percent to 15 percent egg. Such are "mine run" operations, shipping to metallurgical plants, utilities, etc. and whether they run or not means little or nothing to domestic users beyond supplying coal to plants which otherwise might draw on the domestic mines. Yet these latter mines are, of course, included in the government's production figures, which we all study each week. Domestic stocks have been leveled by the 90 percent rule of Regulation 23, with such little averages as exist distributed by Solid Fuels to emergency centers.

We, therefore, start our future estimate with stocks generally below the demand and with winter just beginning. Most of our factors are serious, with a trend toward pessimism. For instances: the heaviest consuming months are just beginning; labor is not working steadily and takes advantage of every holiday, together with the days before and after; the period between December 23rd and January 2nd always brings low production; wages are high and men do not have to work as long to make what they consider they need to spend; cold weather is bad on machinery, with replacements impossible and repairs difficult. The one good factor, so far as the domestic trade is concerned, is the expectation of a strike on April first. This means that industries will continue to buy heavily and thus mines will run to capacity and thereby produce lump and egg. However, retailers will also be anxious concerning the possible strike and will likewise want to build up their stocks. If there should be a strike, which God forbid, it would mean starting the lake season with a shortage and the use of storage piles by industry, with a resultant heavy demand after resumption of operations.

Thus it would appear as though there is no immediate prospect for improvement in prepared coal supplies.

If you want to commit the crime of killing time, be sure it is your own.

Michigan Mirror

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

That the Michigan "battle for war production" is entering its most urgent phase since Pearl Harbor appears to be the real news for Michigan's 52nd week of 1944.

This column started out to be a review of the home front news in 1944.

We are reminded that in January, 1942, just after Pearl Harbor, we noted that "Washington now plans for a three-year war"; that "production of arms, growing as it has been, is totally inadequate to meet new needs", and that "unless the German nation collapses from weak morale or a lack of needed supplies, we must wait until 1943 and possibly 1944 before there are sufficient arms and trained men to justify a full-fledged military offensive." That was approximately 36 months ago!

In May, 1943, Lieut. General Brehon H. Somervell, chief of the army services of supply, visited Michigan. He warned them that the U. S. army would not be completely equipped until late 1944, called rumors of overproduction the work of "fifth-columnists" and declared that only in the field of ammunition was there a reserve.

One year ago, December of 1943, the American home front was flush with optimism and confidence that Germany might capitulate by Christmas. Again the illusion persisted in the minds of many persons that the war would be over soon.

General Eisenhower issued a pre-New Year's statement, predicting Victory in 1944 as the reward for the heavy price to be paid from an Allied invasion. Politicians speculated upon the possible effect of victory before the November election. Post-war programs were pushed.

In January of 1944 the state of public opinion was said to be one of "complacency" and "over-confidence". The army-navy thinking at Washington was that the public was letting down and should be jacked up to be more tense and grim.

Late in January the WPB decided to suspend reconversion, to hold up for the present any sizeable increase in civilian production.

The army-navy decision, which prevailed, was that this was WAR. . . . in fact, all-out total WAR and that until the defeat of Germany was assured, there should be no trifling with the mechanism of production of war goods.

In March the domination of the military, as to the future course of war production, was noted still more. Quotas were set; orders were issued accordingly. The White House issued an order urging review of deferments; the need for replacements was publicly acknowledged.

The warm days of spring focused the public's thinking on the coming of D-Day in Europe. Still the assumption prevailed that the invasion would be successful and that a weakened Germany, impotent to meet terrific blows, would surrender unconditionally during the Fall months as Germany capitulated in 1918.

By mid-July, following landing of Allied troops in Normandy, public opinion was speculating on the time of the 1944 victory.

The failure of the Luftwaffe to make an appearance anywhere in Europe, the conceded lack of Germany reserves in men and material, and German scarcity of gasoline and oil — all these influenced our thinking that 1944 was the time to begin thinking about that post-war job.

The exodus of war workers from Michigan war plants became a steady stream. All of this was disturbing to army-navy officials who debated with WPB Chairman Donald Nelson about the effect of post-war reconversion plans. Nelson's attitude: Workers would stick to high-pay war jobs as long as they can IF they see evidences that the government has plans under way for after-the-war employment.

By October the public attitude was still one of confidence. German troops were being pushed back almost daily. A Washington news letter informed clients of the imminence of Germany's defeat, adding that "informed opinion at Washington still is that it will be 4-to-6 weeks."

Looking over the events of 1944, we raise this question: Who is responsible for the public's over-confidence and over-optimism?

A few days ago George Lyons, news chief of the Office of War Information, declared at Supreme Headquarters in Paris, as reported by the Associated Press: "In my opinion the Army is making a bigger mistake than it did in the Patton case (the incident of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's slapping a soldier in Sicily). It is following a head-in-the-sand policy. It could tell a great deal more without giving any information to the Germans."

Lyons protested vigorously against the suppression of bad news.

On Dec. 14, in a friendly note to "Michigan GI Joes", the "Michigan Mirror" writer made this comment: "You know, Joe, the newspapers still print the news as Washington gives it out. Officials at Washington possess vital war information. Much of it is censored and not disclosed to newspapers at once."

If the American public has been complacent and over-confident, Washington cannot sidestep responsibility for its persistent 1944 policy of minimizing our losses and emphasizing our gains. As we analyze this failure, which co-incided with a national presidential campaign, Washington still cannot comprehend the strength of the people back home to "take it."

Do politicians still look upon us as mere children?

Must we be protected from bad news which might discourage us?

Actually the reverse should prevail. With battles being fought thousands of miles from our shores and with American homes secure from enemy air raids, the civilian has extreme difficulty in trying to visualize the grim picture of modern war.

Give us the truth. We'll tighten the belt still more. We'll renew our determination to back up our boys with war bonds, guns and shells, and food. **We can take it!**

LOOKING BACKWARD

From the Herald Files of Forty, Thirty and Twenty Years Ago
Compiled by Mrs. Mabel Secord

December 31, 1904

Miss Jessie McKay is spending the holidays with her parents here. She teaches school at Springvale.

Miss Harriet Hoyt is home from college at Syracuse, N. Y.; John and Mary Porter from their studies at Oberlin College; Burton Nicholas and Fred Whittington, from U. of M.

Florence Barrett, Catherine Winters and Margaret Dooley are spending the holidays here, from their teaching jobs in the U. P. and Archie Pringle, from his school at Bay Shore.

The S. E. Landrum Furniture stock was moved this week into the building recently vacated by E. E. Shelters who went into voluntary bankruptcy.

An account of a party closes with these words: "And the shadows of the night were kissed by the rays of the new morn ere the jolly crowd separated"; an old way of expressing "they didn't go home 'til morning."

Mrs. A. L. Coulter, daughter of Mrs. Alonzo Heston, died at Charlevoix, Monday, following a four year illness.

At Traverse City this week an Indian agent was distributing government money to Indians of Pottawatomis descent. Thirty-seven will receive $287.98 each. Among them are two sons of old Chief Ahgosa of Northport. There are only 270 members of the tribe living, among which $78,000 is being distributed. The Indians here claim they belong to the Ottawas, thinking Pottawatomie blood a disgrace, but government money removed this idea.

The most tantalizing piece of road in Michigan is situated between Boyne Falls and Clarion. About half way between these towns is a piece of swamp a mile and a half wide. The road leads to its edge, then describes a twelve mile loop around by Walloon Lake and back to a point one and a half miles beyond its starting poin.t If a situation ever warrants a few cuss words, standing on the edge of that swamp and looking across to the road which can be plainly seen, then thinking of that twelve-mile drive when one should cross the swamp in ten minutes, is just the time. No wonder these two towns, eight miles apart, are not on speaking terms. — Petoskey Record.

A nice Christmas was given at the Knop schoolhouse last Sunday evening. Miss Nellie Stone was there to play the organ.

Word was received here, Thursday that Mrs. R. L. Lorraine (at Wolverine) was not expected to live.

December 26, 1914

The William E. Lanway livery stable burned at an early hour Wednesday. The fire evidently originated from the overheating of the office stove. George Rowe, manager of the barn, was so severely burned he died a few hours later. He was about 70 and had been a resident of this region for 15 or 20 years. All the horses were safely removed through a rear door.

Funeral services for Mr. Rowe were held December 26th at the South Arm Grange Hall followed by burial in the Jones cemetery.

Geoffrey VonPlaten, Boyne City and Grand Rapids lumberman, presented the County Infirmary with seven fine easy rocking chairs for Christmas.

County School Commissioner Taisey of Antrim county has accepted the superintendency of the Mancelona schools at a salary of $1,500.

William Carney died at the home of his brother Mark north of town, Friday. Funeral services will be held at the home Sunday afternoon.

Miss Violet Grigsby and William E. Moore were married at the Presbyterian Manse Friday evening, December 18th, the ceremony being performed by the bride's father, Rev. A. D. Grigsby in the presence of about fifty guests.

December 26, 1924

Frederick Weisler, aged 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weisler of Kearney township, Antrim county, died of spinal meningitis at the home of an aunt, Mrs. James Crowley, in East Jordan, December 19th.

A tabulation of the number of cars crossing the Straits of Mackinaw gives these figures: 1918, 700; 1919, 1,600; 1920, 3,472; 1921, 4,731; 1922, 9,326; 1923, 19,802; and 1924, 38,681.

Sunday's storm stalled a freight train on the Pennsylvania R. R. near the iron plant at Antrim and railroad men worked all night in an effort to dig it out.

A hick town is a place where a fender retains its virgin shape for at least a month.

The surest way to be happy is to get so busy that you have no time to be unhappy.

Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Here Thursday, Jan. 4

To assist farmers and other citizens with their income tax reports, a deputy collector of the Internal Revenue Service will be at the East Jordan Postoffice next Wednesday, Jan. 4.

All those wishing information on their reports are invited to call at the Postoffice next Wednesday.

Ice Crusher "Mackinaw" To Feature in Celebration At Cheboygan, Dec. 30

Cheboygan —When the United States Coast Guard ice-crusher Mackinaw arrives in Cheboygan on December 30, Cheboygan will celebrate with ceremonies at the Olds Dock, a street parade, and a banquet in a demonstration of this city's pride and pleasure in having the huge crusher base here.

As a part of the celebration the ceremonies will be broadcast over Station WSOO from special microphones installed at the Dock and in the Gold Front Ball Room and a news reel that will later be shown in theatres throughout the nation.

The Mackinaw is scheduled to arrive in the Cheboygan harbor at 3:00 p. m., C.W.T. The celebration program will get under way as soon as the giant cutter is moored at the dock.

Admiral C. A. Park and congressman Fred Bradley have accepted invitations to appear on the speaking program at the Dock in the afternoon and at the banquet in the evening in the Gold Front Ball Room. Accomodations are being provided for 500 at the celebration banquet.

Mayors and a representative group from all neighboring cities have been invited as guests of the celebration committee. Floyd Daugherty, chairman of the celebration committee, has announced that the ladies are invited.

Principal streets of Cheboygan will be decorated for the celebration, augmenting the Christmas holiday trim.

After a test run in heavy weather recently in Lake Huron the 5,000 ton ice-crusher was officially accepted by the Coast Guard.

An outstanding construction feature of the Mackinaw is the absence of rivets. She boasts 150 miles of single bead welding.

Vice Admiral Russel R. Wacache, Coast Guard Commandant, has declared the cutter "will open shipping lanes probably three or four weeks earlier in the spring and keep them open later in the fall."

Commander Edwin J. Roland, USCG, is commanding officer of the Mackinaw.

Further information regarding the Coast Guard Cutter may be found in the column "This Week in Washington" by Fred Bradley.

Milkweed Pod Harvesting

42,644 BAGS OF MILKWEED PODS COLLECTED IN 1944. BOYNE FALLS LARGEST BUYING POINT

The Milkweed Pod Harvesting Program in 1944 resulted in 300 percent increase in number of bags picked. This has been due to a better educational program and the fact that people are more experienced in the job of picking. Mr. Milo Ernst was the supervisor in charge of the work in the county. He did a real job or organizing the schools throughout the county and had the organization perfected early enough so that folks were prepared to start work when the season was favorable.

The Boyne Falls Station alone purchased over 13,000 bags. This one station bought as many as were picked altogether in the county last year. The next largest buying point was Boyne City with 10,479 and East Jordan with 9,021. Following these come Walloon Lake with 3,661, Bay Shore with 2,492, Charlevoix 1,289, Advance, 1,094, Burgess, 760, Beaver Island, 434 and Ironton with 193.

It is expected that next year a similiar program will be carried on but with no particular expansion. The Petoskey plant is operating at full capacity and they will be extremely fortunate to process the crop harvested this year. The plant will not be possible. Great credit is has been enlarged this year and future expansion in all probability due the hundreds of boys and girls who did a large part of picking this year.

B. C. Mellencamp, Co. Agr'l Agt.

Coasting Regulations

By order of the Common Council, Garfield Street has been designated as the hill for coasting in East Jordan this winter. Hours for coasting are from 4:00 to 6:00 and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. daily. During these hours only will a man be posted at the Main St. intersection to direct traffic.

Parents are urged to have the youngsters observe these hours. Coasting any other place in the City is prohibited.

Cooperation in this matter will minimize danger of accidents. Let us play safe.

HARRY SIMMONS
adv 50-3 Chief of Police.

City Tax Notice

County and School Taxes for the City of East Jordan are due and payable commencing Dec. 10th and ending January 10, at my office in the Municipal Building.

G. E. BOSWELL
adv. 49-4 City Treasurer.

Dog Tax Notice

Dog license taxes are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Fees, Male 75c; female, $1.50. If not paid by March 1st, taxes will be returned to the County Treasurer and the fee doubled.

G. E. BOSWELL
adv. 49-4 City Treasurer.

NOT OPEN MONDAY NIGHTS

Until further notice, our office will not be open on Monday nights. Kindly arrange your calls during our other regular office hours. Thanks.

51-3 J. VAN DELLEN, M. D.

RATIONING AT A GLANCE

Butter, Fats, Canned Milk, Lamb, Beef Steaks and Roasts, Cheese and Canned Fish

Book 4 — Red stamps Q5 through S5 good indefinitely. More will be validated next Monday, Jan. 1st.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

Book 4 — Blue stamps X5 through Z5 and A2 and B2 valid indefinitely. More will be validated Monday, Jan. 1.

Sugar

Book 4 — Stamp 34 good indefinitely for five pounds.

Gasoline

Those applying for supplemental gasoline must present to the Ration Board the stub (Form R-534) off the bottom of your A book application.

No 14 stamp in A book valid through March 21 for four gallons each. Coupons B4, B5, C4, C5 good for five gallons each. Stamps B4 and C4 expire December 31st.

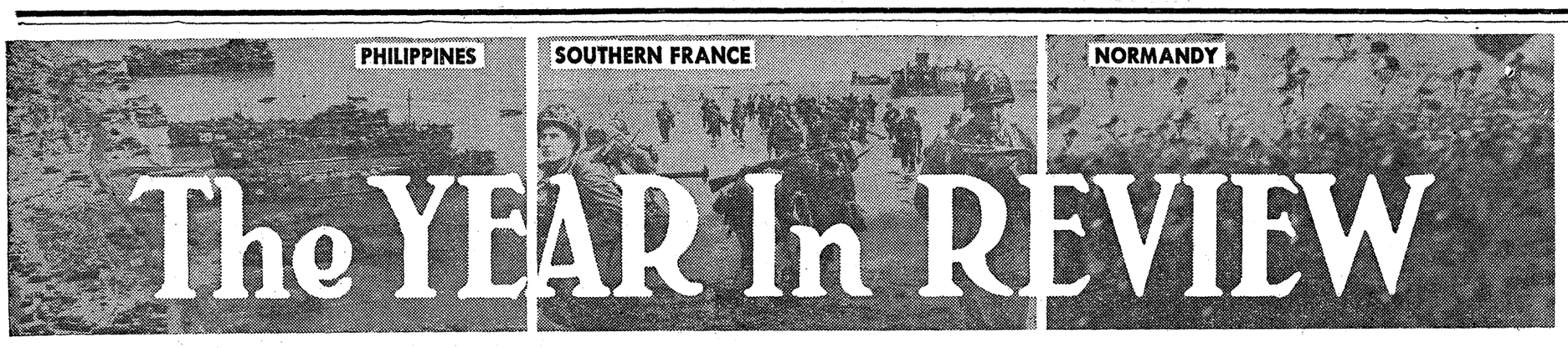
Coupons B4, B5, C4 and C5 good for 5 gallons each.

Fuel Oil

Old period No. 4 and 5 coupons valid through coming heating year. New period No. 1 coupons also valid now and good throughout heating year.

Rationed Shoes

Airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 of Book 3 valid indefinitely.



The YEAR In REVIEW

Chronology of 1944

THE WAR

January

1—Russians move to within 27 miles of Polish border.
2—U. S. marines expand hold on Cape Gloucester, New Britain.
9—American troops capture San Guista, Italy.
18—Two new Russian offensives are opened.
22—British blast Magdeburg in 1,000-plane raid.
27—LENINGRAD CLEARED OF NAZIS.
30—Hitler in speech anticipates defeat.

February

1—Chinese advance in northern Burma.
3—Marines capture Namur and other islands in the Marshalls.
6—U. S. army takes Kwajalein atoll in Marshalls.
16—Heaviest bomb load yet dropped hurled on Berlin by British bombers.
17—U. S. naval task force attacks Truk, main Jap base in south Pacific.
19—Japanese cabinet reorganized, following attack on Truk.
23—U. S. naval task force strikes at Marianas islands.
24—All of western New Britain passes to American control.
29—Stalin offers peace terms to Finland.

March

8—Record raid on Berlin made by 2,000 planes.
15—Russian army crosses Bug river.
19—Advancing Russians enter Bessarabia.
26—Russians reach Romanian border.
30—Palau islands, 1,600 miles south of Japan, attacked by U. S. navy.

April

2—Russian troops enter Romania.
American planes bomb Austria.
10—ODESSA FALLS TO RUSSIANS.
13—Allied troops halt Jap drive near Kohima, in India.
29—A thousand U. S. bombers raid Berlin.
30—Japan's mid-Pacific base, Truk, is raided for 35th time.

May

7—Allied forces in Italy turn back German counterattack near Anzio.
9—Sevastopol, Black sea naval base, falls to Russians.
15—Chinese launch counter-offensive in western Yunnan province.
18—CASSINO, NAZI STRONGPOINT IN ITALY, FALLS TO AMERICANS AFTER LONG SIEGE.
28—Allied bombers strike at German synthetic oil plants in Leipsig area.

June

4—AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER ROME.
6—INVASION OF CONTINENT BEGINS WITH LANDINGS IN NORMANDY.
8—Allies in Italy capture port 38 miles north of Rome.
13—Allies advance into northern France, reaching point 15 miles inland.
17—Chinese take Kamaing, Burma.
23—Week-long German robot bombing reported by British.
25—American tank units enter Cherbourg, important French port.
26—Russians capture Vitebsk and Zhlobin.

July

3—Minsk falls to Russians as they sweep into Polish territory.
6—Robot bomb casualties and damage in southern England are admitted to be serious.
9—British and Canadians enter Caen, France, anchor of German lines for weeks.
27—Six Nazi bases, the most important being Lwow, fall to Russians on various fronts.
28—Brest-Litovsk captured by Russians.
30—Allied "break-through" registers large gains in France.

August

1—Resistance in Tinian island in Marshalls ends.
2—Turkey breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.
10—Guam conquered, giving U. S. control of all important islands of Marshalls.
15—A second Allied invasion force lands on southern French coast between Marseille and Nice.
19—U. S. tank units reach suburbs of Paris.
20—Southern France invasion force enters Toulon.
31—Romanian capital, Bucharest, is entered by Russians.

September

4—Finns and Russians cease fighting in truce.
5—Russia declares war on Bulgaria.
7—Britain lifts black-out regulations, considering menace from air conquered.
11—American First army pushes five miles into German territory.
12—Romania granted armistice by Allies.
13—Russians reach border of Czechoslovakia.
14—U. S. Third fleet attacks Cebu and Negros islands of the Philippines.
16—Second Quebec conference ends. Plans for quick finish of European war and of marshaling of forces for Japanese front are made.
19—Finnish armistice signed by Russia and Finland.
22—Russians take Tallinn, capital of Estonia.
30—Russians gain 60-mile-wide bridgehead in Yugoslavia.

October

1—Calais, French channel port, falls to Allies.
3—Siegfried line breached at Uebach by U. S. Fifth army.
4—U. S. bombers raid Borneo oil fields.
6—Russians cross Hungarian border.
11—East Prussian border reached by Russians.
17—U. S. troops enter Aachen, important German border city.
20—AMERICAN FORCES UNDER GEN. MacARTHUR INVADE PHILIPPINES, LANDING ON LEYTE ISLAND.
Moscow conference between Stalin and Churchill ends.
26—U. S. navy meets and defeats huge Jap fleet between Philippines and Formosa.

November

4—All German forces driven from Greece.
7—Japs gain in China, advancing on rail city of Liuchow. Meanwhile, British troops drive back Japs in Burma.
11—U. S. planes sink eight Jap warships.
14—British bombers sink Tirpitz, famous German battleship, in Norwegian port.
16—Great Allied drive launched on 300-mile front from Holland to Vosges.
20—French troops reach Rhine river in plunge through Belfort gap.
21—Lieut. Gen. Patton leads Third army in drive 23 miles beyond Metz.
24—B-29s bomb Tokyo factories from base in Marianas, 1,550 miles away.
27—Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark is made commander in chief of U. S. army forces in Italy.
29—U. S. Third army attacks forts at Saarbrucken, Saarlautern, and Merzig.
First and Ninth armies capture border towns.
30—U. S. planes sink 10 Jap transports and three destroyers, drowning 4,000 near Leyte.

December

1—U. S. Third army reaches Saar river.
2—Nazis withdraw troops from Norway, leaving only small garrison forces.
3—American armies advance in both Roer and Saar valleys.
4—U. S. Third army enters Saarlautern, as entire Allied front of 450 miles swings into motion.
Military and political crisis grips China. Rioting breaks out in Athens, Greece. Civil war threatens.
6—B-29s raid Jap bases on Bonin islands. Others hit Tokyo again.
8—Units of 77th division make new landing on Leyte, splitting Jap lines.
11—MacArthur's troops capture Ormoc, enemy supply port on Leyte.
France and Russia sign mutual assistance pact.
13—Greek factional fighting grows in intensity.
B-29s hit Nagoya, Japanese aircraft production center.
14—U. S. tank and infantry units reach outskirts of Duren, key to Cologne region.
15—U. S. Seventh army advances to German border on 35 mile front.

DOMESTIC

January

3—Twenty-eight men and two women are indicted on sedition charges.
10—Congress reconvenes.
11—Roosevelt asks for National Service act.
13—A budget of $99,769,000,000 is President's estimate of 1944 needs.
20—Army allows induction of loyal Japanese-Americans.
26—Muster-out-pay bill passed, providing for a maximum of $300.
29—World's most powerful battleship, the 45,000-ton Missouri, is launched.

February

7—Tax bill sent to White House. It provides for $2,315,200,000 of additional revenue.
16—War Relocation authority (WRA) transferred to department of interior.
17—Army announces more than 200,000 men have been returned from the Pacific fronts on furloughs, besides the sick and wounded, and that the rotation furlough plan is in full swing.
18—Selective service orders farm workers reclassified.
22—Tax bill is vetoed as "wholly inadequate."
24—Congress overrides veto on tax bill. Sen. Alben Barkley, Democratic majority leader who resigned in flareup on veto, is re-named.

March

6—Five veterans' organizations combine in asking for a bonus up to $5,000 for all members of the armed forces.
14—Draft deferments for men 18 to 26 in essential industry ended except for "key men."
15—"Soldier vote" bill providing for short federal ballots is passed and sent to President.
21—State department announces that it will have no dealings with the Vichy French government.
25—Three men and two women are convicted as spies, and sentenced to long terms.

April

1—Army reports that 1,058,000 enlisted men have been discharged between December 1, 1941, and January 31, 1944.
4—House committee reveals that the federal government now owns one-fifth of the land area of continental United States.
5—Wendell Willkie withdraws as a Republican presidential candidate after defeat in Wisconsin.
12—Attorney General Biddle reopens investigation of Political Action committee of CIO.
17—A new chemical treatment that will give wood any degree of hardness desired, is announced.
26—Federal troops take possession of the Chicago plant of Montgomery Ward Co. by order of FDR when the company refused to obey his order to recognize a CIO union.
29—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announces that he will not accept nomination for President.

May

1—Pulitzer prize for novels awarded to Martin Flavin for "Journey in the Dark." Musical comedy "Oklahoma" won a special award for authors.
3—Most meats are removed from rationing. Steaks and beef roasts are principal exceptions.
11—New draft regulations defer most men over 26. Those under 26 are scheduled for early induction. Men 26-29 in war-supporting industries gain at least six months deferment, and those 30 and over an indefinite stay.
15—Senate voted to delay action on poll tax bill.
British delegation arrives for talks on postwar security.
20—Communist party votes to disband as a political party, but to continue as an "association."
22—Supreme court decision upholds validity of OPA suspension orders.
31—Synthetic sugar is produced at the University of California. Process is too expensive to be practical at present.
Governors' conference adopts resolution calling for restoration of state powers yielded to federal government when war emergency ends.

June

1—Secretary of State Hull pledges that in the postwar world organization, small nations will be kept on an equality with large in every practicable way.
2—War Manpower commission announces that it will take over "absolute control of all male workers over 17 to check turnover in essential industries."
8—Twenty-one brigadier generals promoted to major generals and 63 colonels to brigadiers.
"G. I. Bill of Rights" clears congress.
13—Democrats lose majority in the house with the election of Rolla McMillen, 19th Illinois.
21—Senate passes army appropriation bill of $49,107,735,795.
28—Republican convention nominates Thomas E. Dewey, governor of New York, for President, and John W. Bricker, governor of Ohio, as vice president.
29—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announces that he will not accept nomination for President.

July

3—Treasury reveals that war costs for fiscal year total 90 billion dollars.
7—The Grumman F-7-F, new two-motored naval fighting plane, is tested, and is called superior to the Hellcat.
8—Roosevelt's conversations with Gen. Charles DeGaulle of France end. DeGaulle reported to be "highly gratified."
9—Vice President Wallace returns from China. He predicts an era of peace in the Pacific, with Russia and China as leaders.
11—President Roosevelt says that he will run again "if nominated."
13—Eric Johnston, president of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, returns from Russia. Duke and duchess of Windsor arrive in New York from the Bahamas.
14—Army reveals that there are now 196,941 war prisoners in the U. S., 146,101 being German, and 50,278 Italian.
20—Democratic convention in Chicago nominates Roosevelt for fourth term.
21—Sen. Harry Truman (Mo.) is nominated for Democratic vice presidential candidacy.
30—Army says that malaria has been reduced to two-thirds of early war rate.

August

2—Strike of Philadelphia transit workers is referred to President.
4—Governors' conference ends, after issuing statement defining limits of state and federal powers.
6—Philadelphia street cars and busses operate under army control.
Newly developed calculating machine that will solve problems in higher mathematics is announced by Harvard university.
12—President returns from visit to Hawaii and Alaska.
14—Strike of midwestern truck drivers ends, following government seizure of lines.
16—Army ends censorship of soldiers' reading matter.
23—U. S. department of justice files anti-trust suit in Lincoln, Neb., against 47 western railroads.
25—Secretary of State Hull and John F. Dulles, representing Dewey, discuss foreign policy.
Senate passes reconversion bill to take care of government surplus sales.
29—Republican campaign opens with radio speeches by Governors Warren of California, Green of Illinois, and Baldwin of Connecticut.
30—Navy reports the construction of 65,000 ships of all types since September 1, 1939.

September

6—Army announces demobilization plans. More than a million men will be discharged when Germany is defeated.
Seventeen processed foods are removed from ration list.
11—Roosevelt meets Churchill in Quebec for military discussions.
15—Nineteen coal mines are seized on the President's orders.
21—Congress recesses until November 14.
28—Ration controls removed from all farm machinery except corn pickers.
30—Birth rate for 1943 increased, census bureau says.

October

5—Strike of Detroit maintenance workers, affecting 33 war plants and 50,000 workers, ends.
6—Super-powered X-ray announced that will photograph through a foot of steel.
7—Peace conference at Dumbarton Oaks, N. H., ends sessions. A general framework for peace and security agreed upon, it is announced.
18—War Production board announces that it has permitted 1,110 manufacturers to resume civilian production.
23—De Gaulle recognized as head of French Provisional government by the U. S. and other United Nations.
25—U. S. and other United Nations resume diplomatic relations with Italy.

November

6—Dept. of Agriculture announces a decline in farm population in last four years amounting to 4,748,000.
7—Nationwide elections held. President Roosevelt reelected by majority of 3,000,000 votes, or 53 per cent of popular vote, winning 36 states and 432 electoral votes. Twenty Democrats and 13 Republicans gain senate seats. Democrats elect 242 representatives, and Republicans 185. Eighteen Republican and 13 Democratic governors elected.
14—Congress meets. Supplementary appropriations main business.
18—Special committee on wartime living costs reports to President that rise is 29 per cent over January 1, 1941, level.
20—Sixth War loan drive opens.
27—Strike on two electric railroads serving Chicago area ends after 17 days.
Edward Stettinius appointed secretary of state to succeed Cordell Hull.
30—Assistant attorney-general Norman Littell dismissed by President.

December

1—Strikes in Detroit and Chicago delay production of B-29 bombers.
2—Government halts reconversion plans in 125 cities until munition production meets schedule.
Rear-Adm. Husband Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter Short, Pearl Harbor commanders, will not be court-martialed, war and navy boards rule.
4—Draft of agreement of International Civil Aviation conference is completed, and ready for signatures of delegates.
7—Sedition trial of 26 defendants ends in mistrial.
Prison revolt of 25 Atlanta convicts ended.
10—"Work or fight" order issued by War Mobilization Director Byrnes, threatening men in age 26-37 bracket with induction who are not in war jobs.
11—Nobel prizes awarded to five Americans.
13—War prisoners at Fort Sheridan, Ill., go on sit-down strike; 1,300 put on bread and water.
14—Production quotas on machine guns reduced to release workers for more critical items.

SPORTS

January

1—Southern California U. wins annual Rose Bowl game, defeating Washington U 29-0.
8—Jug McSpaden wins the Los Angeles Open golf tournament with a score of 279.
17—Byron Nelson wins San Francisco Open golf tournament with 275.

February

12—New manager of Boston Braves, Bob Coleman, named to succeed Casey Stengel.
25—Joe Baksi outpointed Tony Mauriello in ten-round heavyweight battle.
28—Sammy Byrd wins the New Orleans Golf tournament with 285.

March

3—Bob Montgomery regains the lightweight title, as recognized in New York, by outpointing Beau Jack.
11—U. of Michigan wins the Big Ten indoor track and field meet at Chicago.
18—Gilbert Dodds bettered his own indoor mile mark in Chicago, with a time of 4:06.4.
18—Alan Ford establishes a new world record for the 100-yard free style swim at 49.7 seconds.
28—U. of Utah captures the N.C.A.A. basketball title by defeating Dartmouth, 42-40, in New York.

April

13—Montreal Canadiens defeat the Chicago Blackhawks for the fourth successive time in the Stanley cup professional ice hockey championship playoff.
18—Major league baseball season opens.

May

5—Charlie Grimm becomes new manager of Chicago Cubs.
6—Pensive wins the Kentucky Derby, Broadcloth was second, and Stir Up third.
13—The Preakness race was won by Pensive.
27—U. of Michigan wins western conference outdoor championship track meet.

June

10—U. of Illinois wins the National Collegiate Athletic association track and field championships.
18—Francisco Segura of Ecuador wins the national clay court tennis title.
24—Mrs. Mildred ("Babe") Didrikson Zaharias defeats Miss Dorothy Germaine to win the Women's Western Open golf championship.
25—A new world record for the two-mile run set by Gunder Hagg in Sweden. His time was 8:46.4.

July

11—National league team wins the All-Star game, 7-1, in Pittsburgh.
17—Willie Pep outpoints Manuel Ortiz, world bantamweight champion, in a 10-round non-title fight in Boston.
30—Miss Ann Curtis improves the woman's 880-yard free style swimming record with a mark of 11:03.6.

August

7—Joe Baksi defeats Lee Savold in 10-round heavyweight fight.
9—Yankee Maid wins the Hambletonian harness race.
12—Miss Dorothy Germaine retains Women's Western Amateur golf title.
20—Bob Hamilton wins the Professional Golfers' association title.
25—Trapshooting championship goes to Leslie Jepsen for breaking 97 targets out of 100.
28—Byron Nelson wins the All-American golf championship.
30—Chicago Bears professional football club defeats the College All Stars, 24-21.

September

6—Ike Williams outpoints Sammy Angott, former lightweight champion.
10—Baltimore captures the International league pennant.
20—Nashville wins the Southern league playoff, defeating Memphis.
21—St. Louis Cardinals clinch National league pennant.
29—Willie Pep retains world featherweight boxing title by defeating Chalky White.

October

1—St. Louis Browns win American league pennant.
3—San Francisco takes Pacific league series, four games to two.
9—ST. LOUIS CARDINALS WIN WORLD SERIES, FOUR GAMES TO TWO.
10—Most valuable baseball players, chosen by Sporting News, are Martin Marion, Cardinal shortstop, and Bobby Doerr, second baseman of Boston American league club.
11—Little world series of International league won by Baltimore.
14—Francisco Segura wins Pan-American tennis title for third straight time.

November

10—Jimmy Daniels defeats Sammy Angott, former lightweight boxing champion.
11—Army football team defeats Notre Dame, 59 to 0.
26—College football champions: Ivy league, Yale; Big Ten, Ohio State; Big Six, Oklahoma; Southwest, Texas Christian; Southern, Duke; Pacific coast, Southern California.
27—Hal Newhouser, Detroit Tigers pitcher, named most valuable player in American league.
U. of Tennessee chosen for Rose Bowl game with S. California, Jan. 1.
Other bowl opponents: Orange Bowl, Miami, Georgia Tech, vs. Tulsa; Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, Alabama vs. Duke; Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas Christian vs. Oklahoma A. and M.
Paul Krumske, Chicago, is new national individual match game champion, in bowling.

December

2—Army defeats Navy, 23-7. Notre Dame beats Great Lakes by 28-7. Georgia Tech wrecks Georgia 44-0 to win Southeastern title.
13—Major baseball club owners vote to bar football games in ball parks until the baseball season is over.
14—Welker Cochran wins world three cushion billiard championship.
15—Big League baseball owners divided on successor to K. M. Landis as commissioner, and on other questions.

DISASTERS

January

7—Thirty seamen drown when a navy patrol vessel sinks in collision off Cape May, N. J.
A freight train strikes army bus at Kingman, Ariz., killing 25 aviation cadets.
13—Twelve persons were killed and 40 injured when a passenger train crashed into the rear of a standing train near Novice, Texas.

February

11—Crash of an airliner into the Mississippi river carries 21 passengers and three crewmen to death near Memphis, Tenn.

March

12—Collision of the Liberty Ship J. Pinkney Henderson and a tanker cost many lives.
13—An accidental explosion of a surface mine killed ten soldiers in training maneuvers at Camp Robinson, Ark.
20—A bus plunging through a guard rail of a bridge over the Passaic river in New Jersey drowns 19 persons.
25—An explosion in a coal mine near Shinniston, W. Va., kills 16 miners.

April

6—A blast in the naval ordnance depot in Hastings, Neb., kills eight workers.
7—Thirty-nine merchant marine crewmen and 23 naval gunners drown when a Liberty ship struck a reef offshore and broke up on the English coast.
9—Fire following a collision causes the deaths of 29 crewmen and 16 naval gunners on a tanker traveling in a convoy.
11—A tornado cutting through Arkansas takes lives of 34 persons.
25—An American Liberator bombing plane crashes in downtown Montreal, Canada, causing the deaths of 14 persons.
27—Fifteen workmen die of suffocation while repairing naval ship in Portsmouth, Va.
28—A navy transport plane crashes 15 miles east of Flagstaff, Ariz., killing 22 persons.

May

16—Ten members of a naval blimp crew died when the airship hit a hangar in its takeoff at Lakehurst, N. J.

June

25—One hundred and forty-six were killed and 1,000 injured by a tornado that swept over parts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland.

July

6—A fire in the main tent of the Ringling Bros. circus in Hartford, Conn., causes deaths of 167 persons, mostly women and children. Two hundred others were injured.
Sixty-six miners trapped in a burning coal mine near Bellaire, Ohio, had to be abandoned to their fate, when the entrance was sealed to check the fire.
7—Wreck of a troop train near Jellico, Tenn., killed 31 soldiers and 2 civilians, and injured 100 others.
11—An army bomber crashing into a trailer camp in South Portland, Maine, took the lives of 16 persons.
17—Explosion of two munition ships at Navy loading pier in Port Chicago, Calif., results in 319 deaths among naval and merchant marine personnel, and property damage of $7,000,000.
26—An army hospital plane was reported lost at sea between Iceland and Newfoundland with 26 aboard.

August

4—Twenty-eight persons, including 24 army pilots and 4 mechanics are killed in crash of transport plane near Atkinson, Neb.
5—Train wreck near Stockton, Ga., kills 45 and injures 30.
9—Crash of airliner at Antilla, Cuba, brings death to 17.
13—Fire sweeps Palisades, N. J., amusement park, killing 3 and injuring 100. In another fire at Coney Island, Brooklyn, N. Y., 35 persons were injured.

September

14—Hurricane sweeping over Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Canada causes 40 deaths and property damage of $100,000,000.
17—Navy reports sinking of a destroyer and two coast guard cutters in the hurricane, with "heavy loss of life."
28—Eight persons are killed in collision of freight and passenger trains near Missouri Valley, Iowa.
29—Collision of two trains near Terre Haute, Ind., kills 29 and injures 65. Most of the dead were soldiers.

October

20—Fire in Cleveland, Ohio, following explosion of liquid gas storage plant causes 121 deaths and 200 injuries.

November

4—Air-liner crash near Hanford, Calif., takes lives of 24 passengers.
8—Nine die and 75 are injured in train wreck when limited leaves track 50 miles northeast of Sacramento, Calif.
14—Army transport plane hits mountain west of Harmon field, Newfoundland, killing nine and injuring nine U. S. army personnel.
27—Army plane crashes near Madison, Wis., bringing death to three air corps men.

December

1—Airliner crashes near Burbank, Calif., with 23 passengers. Seven killed.
Freight car loaded with bombs explodes in Tolar, N. M., wrecking buildings and starting fires.
14—Three small children burned to death in Chicago, a fourth seriously injured.

DEATHS

January

6—Ida M. Tarbell, 86, writer, famous for exposing trusts, in Bridgeport, Conn.
20—Walter Hackett, 67, playwright, in New York.
29—William Allen White, 75, famous editor of Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, died in Emporia.

February

25—Rear Adm. Charles C. Hartigan, 62, naval attache, winner of Congressional medal, in Palo Alto.
29—Rep. Thomas H. Cullen, 76, member of house from Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1919, died in Washington, D. C.

March

1—Thomas E. Campbell, 66, former governor of Arizona, died in Phoenix.
7—Rev. Dr. Thomas Nicholson, 82, Methodist bishop and former president of the Anti-Saloon league, in Mount Vernon, Iowa.
15—Joseph B. Eastman, 61, director of Office of Defense Transportation, died in Washington, D. C.
19—William H. Thompson, former mayor of Chicago, Ill., died at 74 in Chicago.

April

24—Mrs. Sarah Jane Swanson, 113, said to be the oldest American-born resident of the United States, died in Chicago.
25—Coe I. Crawford, 86, former governor and senator of South Dakota, in Yankton, S. D.
William D. Stephens, 84, former governor of California, died in Los Angeles.
28—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, who has held that cabinet post since 1940, died in Washington, D. C., at age of 70. He was a newspaper publisher in private life.

May

7—Vice Adm. William Rodgers, 84, commander of U. S. Adriatic fleet in World War I, died in Bethesda, Md.
8—Brig. Gen. Donald A. Davison, chief of provisional engineering command, Mediterranean area. Death reported from India.
12—Brig. Gen. Henry D. Styer, 81, commander of Allied troops in Siberia in World War I, died in Coronado, Calif.
16—George Ade, famous humorist, died at 78 in Kentland, Ind.

June

1—Gen. O. R. Gellette, 99, Confederate brigadier general, in Shreveport, La.
6—Col. Josef Beck, prime minister of Poland during German invasion in 1939, died at 49 near Bucharest, Romania.
25—Louisa E. G. Thorp, 80, internationally known artist and art teacher, in Los Angeles.

July

9—Martin D. Morrison, 82, former congressman from Indiana, died in Abingdon, Va.
12—Mrs. Betty Compton Knappen, 37, former musical comedy actress, in New York.
17—Alan Dinehart, 54, film and stage actor who has appeared in more than 100 pictures, died in Hollywood, Calif.
20—Mildred Harris, 41, movie actress and first wife of Charles Chaplin, died in Los Angeles.
27—Lieut. Gen. Leslie McNair killed in France.
30—Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippines, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was 65.

August

5—Rear Adm. Don Pardee Moon, 50, committed suicide in Washington while suffering from "combat fatigue."
Effie Cherry, 65, last of the Cherry Sisters of vaudeville fame, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

September

1—Isabel Irving, 73, whose stage career covered 50 years, at Nantucket, Mass.
2—George W. Norris, former senator from Nebraska, died at 83 in McCook, Neb. He served 40 years in congress, including five terms in the senate.
8—James A. Reed, former senator from Missouri, at 82 in Fairview, Mich.

October

4—Alfred E. Smith, four times governor of New York and Democratic candidate for President in 1928, in New York city at 70.
8—Wendell L. Willkie, 52, Republican presidential candidate in 1940, and utility executive, in New York city.
19—Rep. Hampton R. Fulmer, 69, who represented a So. Carolina district for 12 consecutive terms, in Washington, D. C.
22—Richard Bennett, 72, famous actor, in Los Angeles.

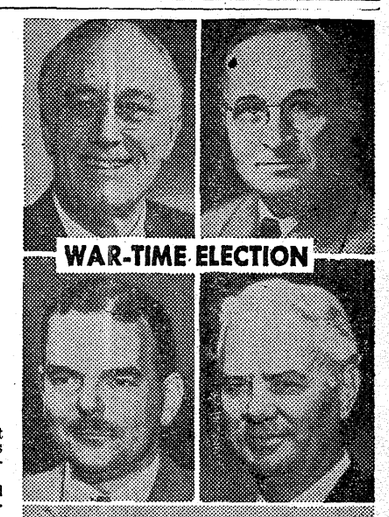
November

8—Miss Christiana Bond, 100, author, artist and lecturer, in Baltimore.
9—Jane Grey, 56, well-known actress, in New York city.
12—Edgar S. Kelley, 87, composer of classical music, in New York city.
16—Boake Carter, correspondent and radio news commentator, 46, in Hollywood, Calif.
17—Sen. Ellison D. Smith, who represented So. Carolina in upper chamber for 35 years (longest consecutive period in history) at 80, in Lynchburg, S. C.
25—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of professional baseball for 24 years, at 78, in Chicago.

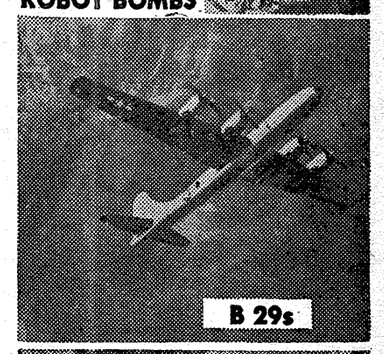
December

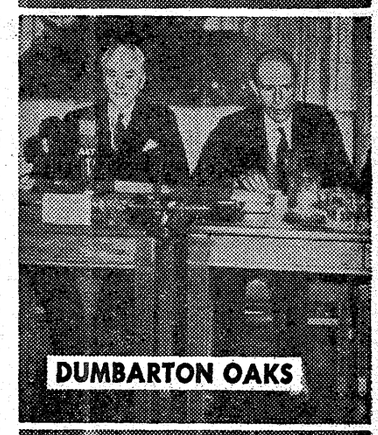
1—Albert B. Fall, secretary of interior in Harding administration; at 83, in El Paso, Texas.
3—Dr. David Kinley, 83, president of U. of Illinois, 1920 to 1930, in Champaign, Ill.
Federal Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, 76, in Detroit, Mich. Most outstanding case was treason trial of Max Stephan.
7—Maj. John Griffith, commissioner of intercollegiate athletics of Western conference, at 67, in Chicago.
14—Lupe Velez, 34, movie actress, kills self in Hollywood, Calif.

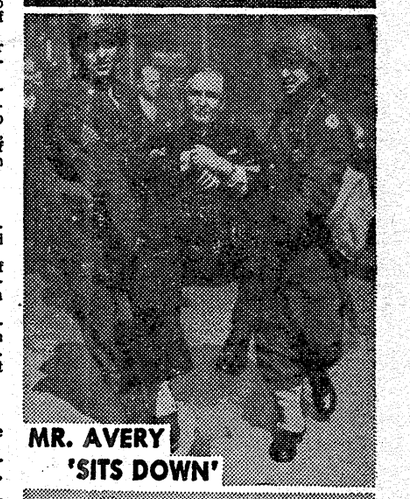
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

















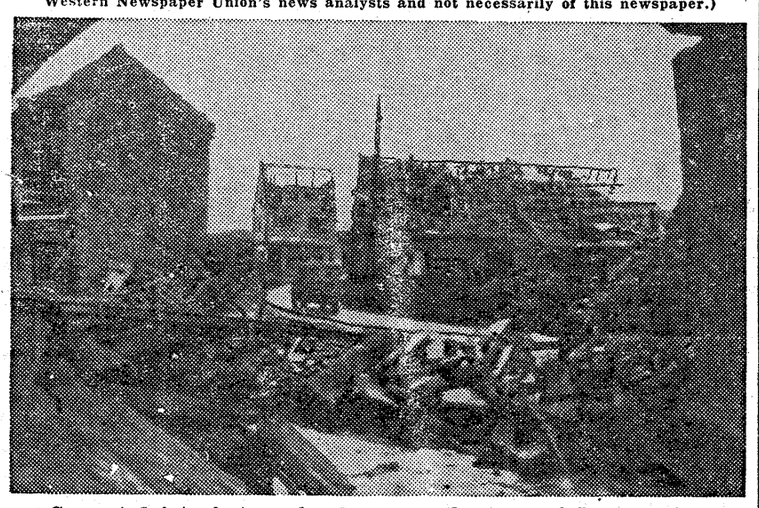
EDITOR'S SUGGESTION: When you have finished with this page we suggest you mail it to a serviceman overseas. It gives a graphic account of history-making 1944—history he is helping build.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Nazis Gird for Counter-Blow; B-29s Rip Japs' Home Industry; Approve Huge Waterway Bill

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Converted into fortress by Germans, the town of Langerwehe was reduced to rubble by Allies in advance into Reich.

EUROPE:
Nazi Hopes

Fighting now with its back to the wall, a desperate Germany is drawing up its dwindling strength for one great counter-blow next year in the hope of yet winning the war, according to advices from London.

The reports came through even as the enemy struggled to retard U. S. armies' steady advances on the Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar, and the Russian march on the Austrian gateway.

In Hungary, the Nazis retreated to mountainous terrain both in the north and south, in an effort to slow up the Russians' steady advance upon Austria, 100 miles distant.

In reputedly preparing for a counter-offensive, the badly mauled but fanatical enemy apparently was placing his hopes in a still strong army, whose forces have been carefully husbanded; in new weapons, and in short supply lines.

With 4,000,000 Germans in the field in both the east and west, the Nazis have been fighting a defensive war from strongly fortified positions in recent months in the hope of inflicting maximum losses on the Allies and keeping their own casualties to a minimum. Because of the employment of many foreign workers inside the Reich, they have been able to draw heavily on their own manpower.

Now being used against Allied troops in the west, the V-1 buzz bomb and V-2 rocket are two of the new weapons the Nazis intend



Rep. Clare Booth Luce (left) confers with Gen. Patton on Third army front.

to utilize in any counter-assault. They have hinted at the production of two other destructive weapons, but the only other one that Allied authorities have knowledge of is a submarine with new devices for underwater breathing, which they intend to unleash against shipping.

Finally, the enemy hopes that his short supply lines in contrast to our longer ones will enable him to feed his armies with much greater rapidity, but here concerted Allied bombings can be expected to play havoc with his land routes.

Whatever the German plans, Allied armies were giving the enemy no chance to dream, as they maintained their terrific pressure both in the west and east.

New Political Crisis

To the complicated European political scene was added another disturbing incident in the Russian sponsored Polish National council's announcement that the new year would see the formation of a provisional Polish government independent of the U. S. - British backed Polish exile regime in London.

Declaring that it would be the new provisional government's concern to break up large estates for the distribution of land to 8,000,000 propertyless tenants, a National Council spokesman assailed the present exiled regime as being representative of the powerful nobility bucking Soviet influence in Poland because of a fear of reform in ownership.

In Greece, the British moved to patch up differences between radical and rightist elements and restore order in that country fronting Britain's Mediterranean lifeline.

PACIFIC:
Fear B-29s

Aimed at knocking out the great industrial centers of the Japanese homeland, supplying enemy forces on far-flung Asiatic fronts, superfortress air raids were stepped up, with one force of over 100 B-29s setting fire to the Mitsibushi twin-engine bomber and fighter plant at Nagoya below Tokyo.

As a result of the growing B-29 attacks, Japanese officials, who once described the assaults as attempts to lower enemy morale, took a more serious attitude toward the bombings, claiming that their steady extension presaged wide damage, necessitating the evacuation of civilians from danger areas.

As the giant superfortresses winged their way over the heart of Japan's loosely knit Asiatic empire, U. S. forces in the Philippines moved steadily ahead in reducing that great stronghold protecting the enemy's supply lines to the Indies. On Leyte, the Japs were faced with slow strangulation as General MacArthur's forces continued to compress them in the northwestern corner of the island, with their lines under attack from the north, east and south.

WATERWAYS:
Huge Program

Large-scale development of U. S. waterway resources was authorized by congress in a $1,000,000,000 flood control bill, while conferees from both houses met to iron out differences for approval of expenditures of an additional $500,000,000 in projects.

Part of the country's job creating program when peace comes, the two bills provide for flood control, navigation, reclamation and hydro - electric power, with the $1,000,000,000 measure calling for an initial appropriation of $400,000,000 for the development of the Missouri river valley by army engineers and the bureau of reclamation.

In acting on the bills, the senate rejected the effort of Senator Aiken (Vt.) to push through the $421,000,000 St. Lawrence seaway and power project as an executive agreement requiring a majority vote rather than as a treaty calling for a two-thirds margin.

EGGS:
WFA Program

With demands of the services and the Allies expected to account for approximately 26,500,000 cases, there will be little surplus of eggs in 1945, Lieut. Col. R. W. Olmstead, deputy director of supply for the War Food administration, told a trade meeting in Chicago.

Colonel Olmstead spoke after the WFA announced that beginning January 1 it would support prices at 27 cents a dozen for producers of candled eggs and 24 cents a dozen for current receipts to represent 90 per cent of parity as required by law.

About 25,000,000 cases will be needed for the processing of 365,000,000 pounds of dried eggs for the services, Russia, Britain, Belgium, Holland and France, Colonel Olmstead said, and, in addition, Britain is expected to take approximately 1,500,000 cases of shell eggs. What surplus remains may be disposed of through school lunch programs, institutions or for tankage.

In revealing that WFA has reduced its 1944 holdings to 150,000 cases of shell eggs, Colonel Olmstead said that no stocks would be dumped on the market in 1945, with prices tending to reflect production costs which are expected to remain high through the year.

V-Girl's Day Belongs to Uncle Sam

Three jobs, 101 hours a week, seven days and nights a week—and 85 per cent of her earnings going into war bonds!

That leaves comely Genevieve Delcioppo of Syracuse, N. Y., 27-year-old wife of a tank driver in Italy, 6½ hours a day for sleeping—and time to do her own housework, which includes washing, ironing and cooking.

In addition, this V-girl finds time to donate blood.

From 7:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., six days a week, Genevieve has been operating three machines and a "sander."

From 4:30 p. m. until 10:30 p. m., Monday through Friday, she has been frosting cakes and acting as shipping clerk for Syracuse's Mohican bakery. Saturday nights and Sundays, she works as a counter waitress at McCarthy's Seafood restaurant. She took that job last June.

Washington Digest

Practical Planners Plot Nation's Economic Future



Map Expansion of Foreign Trade as Help in Meeting Goal of 60,000,000 Jobs In Postwar Period.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator

WNU Service, Union Trust Building Washington, D. C.

"Sixty million jobs!"

That phrase has been batted about hopefully, contemptuously, with the raised eyebrow of cynical doubt, with the set jaw of desperate determination.

People may believe it is an ideal dream or feel that it is quite practicable but the majority of experts will tell you unless it is achieved we face the old cycle: inflation, depression, war and pestilence.

But the phrase "60 million jobs" has acquired a new meaning in the last few weeks. Why? Because of a plan that has been presented to achieve this goal. The men who have worked it out, and the things that have brought them together and welded their ideas into an effective implement, have caused some of the hard-headed experts, who are accustomed to weigh such ideas on the scales of experience and either toss them into the scrap heap or hold them up as worthy of use, to call this plan good.

The "plan" is contained in a little red-bound booklet issued as Pamphlets Nos. 37-38 of the National Planning association and called "America's New Opportunities in World Trade." And let me hasten to say right here that this organization is not to be confused with another New Deal group of a similar name which congress in its wisdom, or otherwise, has weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The National Planning association about which I am writing is a non-governmental, non-partisan association of businessmen and scholars, labor leaders, farmers, bankers and manufacturers,—all, insofar as this task is concerned, at once selfless workers in the vineyard of the public good, and husbandmen who realize their neighbor's prosperity is likewise their own.

There are three reasons why the plan for creating jobs, worked out by this organization, has made an impression on Washington and elsewhere:

First, it has been examined and praised by certain media of public thought which can hardly be described as champions of the impractical, the utopian or the unAmerican—the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, and Business Week, to mention only three.

Second, because of the men who authored or sponsored it—all leaders in their respective fields of American enterprise.

Third, because of the way the organization which brought these men together came into being.

Now let me give you the gist of the plan.

Must Boost Imports, Foreign Investments

A 10 billion dollar trade budget calling for increased imports and increased foreign investments. That sounds pretty unorthodox to start with. There would be tariff reductions to increase the imports on the theory that only thus will foreign countries be able to get the money to buy our goods.

There would be steps taken to make foreign capital investments secure in order to build them up.

There would be an international bank for reconstruction and development; there would be long-time foreign trade agreements coordinated with long-time investment programs.

Now, in order to understand why such an unorthodox program finds such ready acceptance in a hard-bitten world fed up with utopian planning, let me take you back to the genesis of the organization from which this plan emerged.

We find ourselves in the comfortable but somewhat gloomy quarters of the old City club in New York where met a group of men, most of them engineers, some economists, others interested as members of that club, who had become tired of the type of "research" which was largely a collection of ancient history and which looked backward instead of forward.

These men saw the weakness in the kind of "report" frequently asked for and submitted to great corporations and other institutions by high-paid and well-informed experts, but written entirely by men who had no responsibility for the actual carrying out of the programs, men who had no power whatever to make the decisions necessary to meet the actual conditions with which they were faced.

At about the same time, a similar group was meeting in England. It had moved a little farther ahead, perhaps because its members had come to the point where they felt that efficient planning, such as successful business institutions carried through, might be applied to public affairs as well. They called themselves the "P E P" (political and economic planning). This group was made up of British government officials, people from the "City" (London's Wall street), members of industry, finance, the Bank of England (which, you recall, is a private institution) and others.

By virtue of a fortunate international marriage the ideas of the American and British groups mingled. And so, the American group came to the conclusion: first, that planning must be done by forward-looking, rather than historically-minded groups, including persons who actually had to make the decisions to carry out the plans. Second, that since (as the previous years had shown) even the well-planned industrial and governmental efforts fall when the "unplanned" efforts go down as they did in the depression, it might be wise to carry the planning into the national field.

By 1934 the National Planning association had been organized, had received the backing of a number of foundations, individual contributions and memberships and was able to issue its first report in December of that year setting forth its principles. Other reports followed.

Birth of a Big Idea

Just when the "60 million jobs" idea was born, I do not know. Certainly it was before anyone had hit upon that particular figure which, indeed, must be considered rather as a symbol than an exact estimate of tomorrow's needs. But there was one statement made at a meeting in 1940 which seems to me to have been the inspiration for the present report.

It was Donald Nelson who spoke and the gist of what he said was this:

"In order to get full production for the war effort we must conquer certain future fears. Labor must be cured of the fear that this tremendous production effort will bring a reaction and that war workers will be working themselves out of a job later. Capital must be cured of the fear that it will bring inflation and depression which mean that they are working themselves out of their investments and profit."

Whether this caused the board of trustees of the NPA to call upon its committee on international policy to set their heads to writing a prescription for full employment, I do not know. But it might seem to have caused constructive thinking in that direction.

These are some of the men involved:

William Batt, one of America's leading industrialists and a member of the War Production board, heads the NPA's board of trustees. The chairman of the committee of the NPA which prepared the report is Stacy May, economic advisor to the McGraw-Hill publishing company.

There are 21 others who compose the committee which drew up the report. They are representative members of industry, labor, agriculture, finance, public affairs, professional life.

(Copies of the plan — "America's New Opportunities in World Trade," Pamphlets Nos. 37-38, can be obtained for 50 cents by writing the National Planning association, 800 21st street, Washington, D. C.)

* * *

RATS! They say that rodents desert a sinking ship.

If that is the case Washington is assured a safe voyage for we have in the capital more than our share.

And the White House has its quota, too, although the situation there has been ameliorated since the days when Theodore Roosevelt hired a special rat charmer to run out the vermin with trained ferrets.

BRIEFS . . . *by Baukhage*

"Merry Christmas," said the boy. "Well, I might," said the wistful lady, "if he asked me."

* * *

I don't know who Bobby is, but at least he deserves a sock.

* * *

It is a dangerous thing when cigarettes, biting your nails, oversleeping or being inaugurated gets to be a habit.

What about the rugged individualists who can't roll their own?

* * *

It is easier to let the cat out of the bag before you want to than to let it out of the back door when it wants to.

* * *

Turning in a victory bond is like killing the goose for one gold-plated egg.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Neat and Wearable House Frock Tailored Brother and Sister Sets



House Frock

WONDERFULLY simple to fit—easy to wear and launder—this button-front house frock will make you look crisp and neat for home-front tasks.

* * *

Pattern No. 1977 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 35 or 39-inch material; 3½ yards rickrack to trim.

For this pattern send 25 cents in coins, your name, address, size desired and pattern number.

For Tots

BROTHER and sister set the little folks will want to wear often. Sister's pert pleated skirt and brother's trousers both have suspenders! Either boy or girl can wear the neatly tailored blouse, with long or short sleeves.

* * *

Pattern No. 1259 comes in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3, blouse, short sleeves, requires 1¼ yards of 35 or 39-inch material; skirt, 1⅛ yards; pants, 1 yard.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
530 South Wells St. Chicago
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No.....Size.....
Name.....
Address.....

Household Hints

It is easier to wash a large amount of slightly soiled clothes than a few very dirty ones.

—•—

When washing walls, start at the bottom, instead of at the top; then if you spill any of the cleaning fluid on the wall it will not spot, as otherwise.

—•—

Use a large oiled silk bowl cover for an emergency shower cap.

—•—

When shaking a small throw rug, hold by the sides. If held by the ends, the weight of the rug pulls the threads apart.

—•—

Coffee grounds make a good sweeping compound for use in the basement.

—•—

Glue a bright piece of linoleum over the old worn top of a card table.

—•—

Clean your brick hearth by first scrubbing with a stiff brush and hot soapy water. Rinse clean and wipe dry. Let stand a day and then coat with boiled linseed oil.

—•—

If heavy furniture must be moved and there is no second person to help, this is a satisfactory way to do it. There is little lifting, and there will be no scratches on the floor. Lift furniture onto an old rag rug or sack. Then pull it over to where you want it to be.

—•—

A steam bath will usually bring velvet back to its original texture.

—•—

When boiling cauliflower, place in a kettle with head downward. Scum rising to the top of kettle will not then settle on flowers and discolor them.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

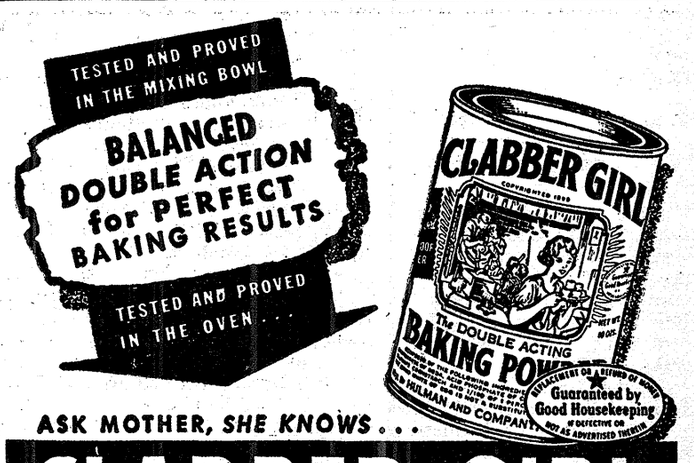
Help Tots Grow Up Husky!

Give good-tasting tonic many doctors recommend

Valuable Scott's Emulsion helps children promote proper growth, strong bones, sound teeth! Contains *natural* A & D Vitamins—elements all children need. So Mother—give Scott's *daily* the year 'round. Buy at all druggists!



Try SCOTT'S EMULSION
Great Year-Round Tonic



ASK MOTHER, *SHE KNOWS* . . .

CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder

Charlevoix County Herald
G. A. LISK, Editor and Publisher.
Herald Bldg East Jordan, Phone 32

Entered at the Postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.

ADVERTISING RATE
Readers in Local Happenings column:
Three lines or less ---------- 30c
Over three lines, per line ---- 10c
Display Rates on Request

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
(Payable in Advance Only)
One Year ---------- $2.00
Six Months -------- 1.25
3 to 5 months — 25c per month
Less than 3 months — 10c per copy
Single copies 5c. By mail 10c

Want Ads

First Insertion
25 words or less ---------- 25c
Over 25 words, per word ------ 1c
Subsequent Insertions
(If ordered with first insertion)
25 words or less ---------- 15c
Over 25 words, per word ------ ½c
10c extra per insertion if charged.

WANTED

PINSETTERS WANTED — Steady or part time. A lucrative spare time employment for boys, girls or men. EAST JORDAN RECREATION., East Jordan. 40-tf

WANTED — Clean rags, at least a foot square, for cleaning purposes. No buttons or fasteners. No heavy material such as pants or overalls. 5c per pound at HERALD OFFICE

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Cedar Bolts and Tie Cuts. — MILLER BOAT CO., Charlevoix. 31-tf

FOR SALE — Powered Jig Saw like new. Also teddy bear Coat size 16.— DARUS SHAW, Phone 22. 52x1

FARMERS ATTENTION — Boyne City Live Stock Sales will be held on Tuesdays because of road conditions. 52x1

FOR SALE — No. 1 Chippewa Potatoes $1.50 per bushel. Phone 129-F2 —HESTON SHEPARD, R. 2 East Jordan. 52-2

FOR SALE — A battery-type Radio. two lamps, one Aladdin. Two Stands. Gas Iron. MRS. WM. VRONDRON. 52-1

SIGNS FOR SALE— Keep Out, No Trespassing, No Hunting or Trespassing, For Rent, etc. At the HERALD OFFICE.

FOR SALE — Grade-Holstein heifers, 1 to 2 years old. From good producing Holstein cows and pure bred bull. HAROLD M. TOTTEN, 4 miles north of Atwood on U.S. 31. 52x1

HAVE BUYERS waiting for farms and lake properties. Write or phone NILES A. YANSON, Realtor, Alba, Mich., Phone 17F12. 51x17

CEILING PRICES paid for spruce, balsam, pine, hemlock and tamarack in 8 ft. lengths loaded in gondola cars. C. B. CLARK, Phone 2221, 170 State Street, Mancelona, Mich., 51x12

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the Matter of the Estate of Clara Liskum, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 18th day of December, 1944.

Present: Rollie L. Lewis, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Harold Rv. Liskum having been appointed executor thereof;

It is Ordered, That two months from this date be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, on or before the 21st day of February, 1945, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time claims will be heard.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS
51x3 Judge of Probate

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said county, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1944.

Present, Hon. Rollie L. Lewis, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Catherine Sackett, Deceased.

Alice Blossie, Administratrix of said estate, having filed in said Court her petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, at private sale, for the purpose of paying debts and expenses of administration;

It is Ordered, That the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1945, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell at private sale the interest of said estate in said real estate shauld not be granted;

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix County Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS,
50x3 Judge of Probate

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan. The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Catherine Sackett, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said county, on the 7th day of December, 1944.

Present: Rollie L. Lewis, Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Alice Blossie having been appointed Administratrix thereof;

It is Ordered, That two months from this date be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, on or before the 8th day of February, 1945, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time claims will be heard.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS,
50x3 Judge of Probate

PROBATE ORDER

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix in said County, on the 5th day of December A. D. 1944.

Present, Hon. Rollie L. Lewis, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Catherine Monroe, Deceased.

Robert A. Campbell, administrator having filed in said Court his petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, at private sale.

It is Ordered, That the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1945, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted;

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix County Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

ROLLIE L. LEWIS
50-3 Judge of Probate.

THE WEATHER

	Temp. Max	Min	Rain or Snow	Wind	Weather Cond'n
Dec.					
21	25	5	2.	NW	cloudy
22	19	8	1.5	SW	cloudy
23	23	16	1.	SW	cloudy
24	23	0		SE	cloudy
25	22	8		NW	pt. cldy
26	19	9		NW	cloudy
27	19	7	1.5	SW	cloudy

ROCK ELM.....
(Edited by Mrs. Fred Alm)

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Crawford and Audrey were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Versel Crawford.

The Christmas party at Rock Elm Grange was well attended. Everyone had a good time!

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Jensen called on Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whitfield, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Nasson and daughter were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Babel.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp and daughter Carrie, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Spidle and Floyd and Charlie Dufore were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Sinclair in East Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alm and daughter Laura were Christmas dinner and theatre guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bunker.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Jensen, Mr. Frank Foote and Ernest Mathers were Christmas dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whitfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Knudsen of East Jordan and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Shores of Charlevoix were Sunday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Knudsen.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnstone and grandchildren of Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Sinclair and family of East Jordan, and Mrs. Jack Coward of Chicago were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp.

Miss Marjorie Knudsen of Detroit and Carl Knudsen of Muskegon, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Knudsen.

Mr. Ervie Bowen, who is employed at Charlevoix, spent Christmas with his family.

Mrs. Upton and daughter Gertrude and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Upton and family of Boyne Falls, were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Danforth.

PENINSULA...
(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Ted Westerman of the F. H. Wangeman place in Three Bells Dist., was suddenly taken ill, Wednesday, and consulted a physician who said appendicitis, and no one being able to take him to the hospital he took himself to the Lockwood, Petoskey, where he was operated upon immediately. His condition is reported favorable. Mrs. Clayton Healey of Willow Brook farm took Mrs. Westerman to the hospital to see him Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Loyal Barber of Knoll Krest took Mrs. Westerman, her two children, her mother Mrs. Caroline Taylor, and sister Mrs. Minnie Taylor to see him Christmas day. His condition seemed favorable. He may be able to come home by the last of the week. Clayton Healey is doing chores for him.

Hiley Heaton and some companions with fox hounds of Boyne City were hunting foxes on the Peninsula, Tuesday. He reported catching six foxes, mostly in this vicinity, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Little and son Charles William of Royal Oak came Saturday to spend a few days with Mrs. Little's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crane at Cedar Lodge.

Mr. Charles Frank of Battle Creek came the first of the week to spend the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Charles Healey at Far View farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey of Far View farm are in receipt of a basket of fruit from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dow of Kissimee, Florida.

The David and Will Gaunts of Three Bells Dist. entertained for Christmas dinner the Walter Ross family of Norwood, Mrs. Anna Johnston, East Jordan; the Robert Myers family, Mountain Dist.; the Alfred Crowell family, Dave Staley Hill, east side.

Edward Faust and family of Detroit are visiting relatives in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Loomis and son Clare had for Christmas dinner guests, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Sweet of Advance; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnott and five sons, James, Don, Dowain, Gilbert and Glenn of Maple Row farm, and Mr. Ralph Sweet of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Arnott came up from Detroit Saturday and visited the Charles Arnott family at Maple Row farm, then went to Boyne City to spend Christmas with Mrs. Arnott's sister. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Healey of Willow Brook farm entertained for Christmas dinner, Mrs. Healey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rengold Dietz of Boyne City; Mr. Healey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey of Far View farm, and Mrs. Charles Healey's son, Charles Frank, of Battle Creek.

Mrs. Ray Loomis of Gravel Hill, north side, called on Mrs. Marie Howe in one of the Dean Cottages in Boyne City, one day last week. Mrs. Howe was alone, as her sister, Mrs. Emma VanAllsberg, who has been with her had gone to Detroit for a few days, but will be back.

Henry Johnson, who has been spending the winter with Geo. Staley at Stoney Ridge farm, went to Detroit, Friday, to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Edna Reich Kitson of Wayne, came Saturday to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich and family at Lone Ash farm. They were joined, Monday, by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lesher and four children of Petoskey, for Christmas dinner.

Mrs. Vera Staley Gee and two sons of East Jordan came Monday to stay with her father, Geo. Staley at Stoney Ridge farm, for a few days. Mrs. Gee reports her husband, Vale Gee, is on a ship and expected to be in New Orleans for Christmas.

Mrs. Jessie Papineau of Boyne City, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fine and family of Grand Ledge, called on the Orvel Bennett family for a while, Saturday afternoon.

There were 38 at the Christmas Program at the Star Community Building, Sunday afternoon, and all enjoyed it very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beyer and son Herman of near Horton Bay had a fine crowd for Christmas dinner. There were Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Beyer and three sons of Detroit, Miss Louise Beyer of Pontiac, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Leu and two children of Orchard Bay farm, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hayden and eight children of Pleasant View farm and some friends of Detroit. 25 in all. A severe storm set in and all had a fine time getting home as did everyone else who were on the roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Derby Hayden and five sons of Jones Dist. and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hayden and four children of Boyne City, spent a pleasant hour with the Hayden's at Orchard Hill, Christmas afternoon, and got out without help, but the roads were very badly drifted.

Mrs. David (grandma) Gaunt is very poorly at her home in Three Bells Dist. Mrs. Anna Johnston, her older daughter, who had dinner there Christmas, also stayed all night.

'S FUNNY
How Folks Store Stuff In An Attic When They Can Cash In
With A WANT AD

Happy New Year



This charming young daughter of a marine corporal is all set to welcome the advent of 1945. Judging from her attentive look, she is waiting only for the 12 o'clock whistles heralding the arrival of the new year.

New Year's Day Antedates the Birth of Christ by 452 Years

The celebration of New Years on January 1 began in 452 B. C., and therefore, contrary to logical reasoning, had nothing whatsoever to do with the birth of Christ.

The ancient Roman calendar began in, and with, the month of March: there were ten months, the last six of which were named Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December—or, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth months respectively. Numa added two months, January and February, placing the former at the beginning of the year and February at the end. In 452 B. C., February was placed between January and March: thus establishing the order of months as of today. The ancient calendar year did not correspond to the solar year and by the time the days of Julius Caesar rolled around the actual and calendar equinoxes were months apart: a situation which Caesar set out to remedy.

Caesar's astronomers and calendar experts fixed the calendar year at 365 days—and because they estimated the solar year as of 365¼ days—an extra day was to be added every fourth year. This Julian calendar was effective, by decree of Caesar, on January 1, 46 B. C.

Actually, the earth goes around the sun in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds: and by 1582 A. D., the Julian calendar was 10 days behind the sun. Pope Gregory XIII remedied the situation by ordering that the calendar play leap frog and the intervening days between October 5 and October 15, 1582, were lost forever.

In order to prevent repetitions of the sun running away from the calendar and vice versa, Pope Gregory decided that a leap year should be omitted now and then: hence only those years divisible by four—exclusive of years numbering the centuries—should have 366 days, and the century-marking years shall be leap years only if divisible by four after the ciphers have been omitted.

The Gregorian calendar has been officially adopted in most countries of the civilized world: however, many creeds and peoples still celebrate their religious and traditional festivals in accordance with ancient calendars.

Pre-Christian Roman inaugurated the new year by offering sacrifices to the gods, exchanging greetings, and bestowing gifts. During the early Christian centuries, New Year's festivities persisted and became so boisterous that the faithful were forbidden to participate therein.

After December 25 had been established as the day of nativity, the church made January 1 a religious festival honoring the circumcision of Jesus: the day being thus observed in the Roman church since 487, and in the Anglican church since 1549.

Bowl Game Feature of New Year's Since 1916

Since 1916 the Rose Bowl football game has been played annually on New Year's day as a cofeature of Pasadena's Tournament of Roses.

The championship team of the Pacific Coast conference invites an Eastern contender selected from among the teams which have made the best records during the autumn playing, thus making the game one of America's outstanding intercollegiate sporting events.

A Good Resolution

One of the New Year resolutions that would mean increase of happiness in many a family is this: Not to speak of mistakes which make no difference. How arguing over nothings mars the home harmony. An erroneous opinion may need correction, but what possible difference does it make whether Aunt Jane came to dinner Tuesday or Wednesday, or whether it rained Friday or Saturday.

Everybody Sign

Why not have somebody delegated to draw up a set of good resolutions for us all and just have us sign them?

New Year With Hindus

Among the Hindus the first day of the year is celebrated with sacrifice to the god of wisdom.

New Year Greeting

I saw the hills of the morning,
The form of the new year arise;
He stood like a statue adorning
The world with a background of skies;
There was courage and grace in his beautiful face,
And hope in his glorious eyes.

"I come from Time's boundless forever,"
He said, with a voice like a song;
"I come as a friend to endeavor,
I come as a foe to all wrong,
To the sad and afraid I bring promise of aid,
And the weak I shall gird and make strong.

"I bring you more blessings than terrors,
I bring you more sunlight than gloom,
I tear out your page of old errors,
And hide them away in Time's tomb;
I reach you clean hands and lead on to the lands,
Where the lilies of peace are in bloom."

'Open House' on New Year's Day

It was customary for the Dutch settlers of New York to hold "open house" on New Year's day and to provide light refreshments, usually centering around a large bowl of punch, for friends calling to pay the compliments of the season.

During the latter part of the 19th century the custom of making short calls on New Year's day was in full swing throughout America. Metropolitan newspapers carried columns of "at home" notices which, including names of social prominence and those making no such pretense, announced hours during which visitors would be received: having duly received, hosts and hostesses closed their receptions to join the procession of callers at other "open houses."

A succession of "open houses" and punch bowls minimized the courtesy accorded hostesses—in many cases—and even resulted in receptions being "crashed" by bibulous young men; these abuses led to the abandonment of the "open house" custom, New Year's calls now being exchanged only by intimates and without any public announcement of intention to receive.

Celebrant



This attractive young Chinese girl adds her bit to the celebration of New Year's eve in New York festivities. The Chinese new year—4641—begins considerably later than our own.

Holidays and Special Events of New Year

The year 1945 is not a leap year, so February will again have the usual 28 days. The holidays and special events for the new year will be as follows:

Lincoln's birthday, February 12; Washington's birthday, February 22; St. Patrick's day, March 17; Easter, April 1; Mother's day, May 13; Memorial day, May 30; Father's day, June 17; Independence day, July 4; Labor day, September 3; Columbus day, October 12; Armistice day, November 11; Thanksgiving day, November 23; Christmas day, December 25.

Mexican Clock

Many Mexican families still observe the "old clock system" on New Year's eve. On a table in a main room of the house, lighted candles surround a tiny casket, upon which stands a clock. On the stroke of midnight the clock is stopped, placed in the casket and buried in the garden, symbolizing the passing of the old year.

First to See Year

The little British colony on Hanson Island, in the Chathams, 414 miles southeast of Wellington, New Zealand, will be the first to greet 1945. It is just east of the international date line, from which all time is reckoned.

SOUTH ARM...
(Edited by Mrs. Arnold Smith)

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Walton spent a few days and Christmas in Detroit, Pontiac and Mt. Clemens, visiting friends and relatives.

Second Lt. Thelma Davis, R. N., who is home on a furlough leaves First of January for Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.,

Mrs. Lyle Smith, sister Vida and son Clifford spent the Christmas week end with her and family from Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Smith and children Johnny and Mary, and Mrs. Smiths sister and son Clifford were Christmas dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis and son Jack, Miss Thelma Davis, R. N., and Miss Ruth Navoa, R. N., were Christmas dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hayes and children.

Miss Ruth Goebel spent the Christmas week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Goebel. Mrs. Goebel returned to Chicago with her.

Miss Mary Graham spent Christmas from her work in Ann Arbor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Graham and children.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Davis spent Christmas night with his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McPherson and children spent Sunday with the Arnold Smith family.

Mr. and Mr.s Archie Murphy and family spent Christmas with her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Parsons of Barnard. Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons were also guests of Bill and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dougherty and children were Christmas guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dougherty.

Mrs. Alfred Dougherty and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dougherty and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dougherty and family received a beautiful Christmas card from Calvin dated November 12th, and received at December 26th. On December 27th they recived a telegram stating that Calvin was missing in action somewhere in Germany. We are all hoping and praying for the best and that word will soon be received he is safe.

WEST SIDE....
(Edited by Mrs. John Saganek)

Mrs. Zell Bricker of Ellsworth spent the week end and Christmas with her daughter and family, Mrs. Glen Gee.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bennett had Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reed and daughter Annette of Lansing are spending a week or so with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Reed and his wife and children.

Pvt. Wilbur Craft of Fort Belvoir, Va., is spending his furlough with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stanek.

Darlene and Leonard McRoberts are spending a week in Traverse City visiting their aunt, Mrs. Roy Kaley and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts.

Luella Dufore of Flint is spending a week with her friend, Miss Thelma Whiteford.

Mrs. Eldon Richardson and daughter Connie Lee went to Detroit to meet Pvt. Eldon Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Russell and children of Kalamazoo spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Reed and Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. Delia Lanway and daughter, Mrs. Howard Boyer, were Charlevoix business visitors one day recently.

Mrs. Ida Pinney went to Muskegon for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Baker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Murphy and boys spent Christmas with Mrs. Murphy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gee, also little Ray Gee was at his grandparents, Christmas.

Mrs. Hattie Kaake has been on the sick list this past week but is better now.

Mrs. Anna Himebaugh and nephew Richard Campbell left last Friday for Grand Rapids to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Himebauch and daughters.

Erving Dufore and daughter Jacqueline of Flint are spending a week with the John Saganek family.

Those who called at the home of Mrs. Thelma Evans, Christmas, were: Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sommerville and sons of Traverse City, Mrs. Eunice Sommerville and George Schumaker, Howard and Leo Sommerville and families, Mr. Charles Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ingalls and family, Mrs. Frank Ingalls and son Larry. A very happy time was had by all.



Local Events

Bob Boice is spending the week with friends and relatives in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Greenman are spending this week in Lansing and Flint.

Mrs. Lottie Bechtold left Tuesday for Detroit where she will spend the winter.

Miss Helen Nichols of Flint spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Win Nichols.

Mrs. Harold Edwards of Grayling is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Peter Zoulek.

Mrs. Clarence Griffin, who is employed in Cadillac spent the holidays at her home in East Jordan.

Mrs. M. Saunders of Ann Arbor was holiday guest of her niece, Mrs. Frank Malone and daughters.

Mrs. Leon Peterson and infant son, Jackie Wayne have returned home from Charlevoix hospital.

Mrs. Sam Malone and son, Murph are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stueck in Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ruff of Detroit is here for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Earl Batterbee and other relatives.

Mrs. D. J. Bedell and son, Lt. Gordon Bedell of Bellaire were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rex Hickox Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Bussler and son of Lincoln Park are visiting the latters parent's, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bussler.

Edd Green returned to his work in Grand Rapids Tuesday after spending Christmas with his son, George Green and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Montroy of Manistee spent the Christmas week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Montroy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gregory and family of Flint were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gregory for the holidays.

Miss Mary Green returned home Wednesday from Detroit where she has been visiting friends and relatives the past three weeks.

Miss Jean Bechtold is spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Bechtold, from her teaching in East Detroit.

AlfredWilber of Boyne City, and also Floyd Wilber of Flint were Sunda callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moore and family.

Miss Margaret Kaley spent the Christmas vacation from her work in Muskegon with her mother, Mrs. Otto Kaley and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Morgan Sr., of Detroit were guests of the latters parent's, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Proctor over the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. George Hanson returned to her home in Grand Rapids Tuesday after spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson.

Mrs. Grace Boswell returned home last Friday from a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thede Banhagel and family in Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Persons and sons Glenn and Sammie left Saturday to spend Christmas week at the homes of their son and daughter in Muskegon.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Morgan Jr. and daughter, Linda of Detroit were guests of the latters sister, Mrs. Stanley Hale and other relatives over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bussler and daughter, Sharon of Van Dyke were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bussler over the Christmas week end.

Mrs. Hattie Crothers suffered a fractured hip in a fall at her home on Main st. Christmas night. She was taken to Charlevoix hospital for treatment and care.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gunderson of Detroit were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Gunderson over the Christmas week end.

Mrs. Thomas Thacker and son, Brian are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thacker at LeRoy. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taft were also Christmas guests of the Thackers.

Mrs. John Coward returned to her home in Chicago Tuesday after visiting her sisters, Mrs. Alex Sinclair and family, Mrs. Walter Kemp and family and her parents in Ellsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kerr and daughter, Barbara of Battle Creek returned home Wednesday after spending Christmas at the home of Mrs. Kerr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Holland.

The Wednesday evening Circle of the Presbyterian Ladie's Aid will meet with Mrs. T. E. Malpass Wednesday, January 3 at 8 p. m. with Miss Ethel Crowell and Mrs. R. W. Dye as assistant hostesses. Mrs. C. W. Sidebotham will have charge of devotionals.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Holburn and family have moved to St. Ignace.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Foote now occupy the Holburn residence on Division Street.

Mrs. F. P. Ramsey was taken to Lockwood hospital Petoskey Wednesday for treatment.

Mrs. Wade Healey and infant daughter Linda Ann have returned home from Charlevoix hospital.

Albert Slate and Bud Bates who have been sailing the lakes the past several months have returned home.

Betty Strehl spent the holidays from her work in Detroit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strehl.

Louise Stanek who is employed in Grand Rapids spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stanek.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Sedgman of Newberry called at the Merle Thompson home Tuesday. Enroute home from Muskegon.

Mrs. John Smith returned Thursday after spending the week with relatives and friends in Grand Rapids.

A|S Donald Sutton spent Christmas with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sutton from his studies at Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Charles Quick and daughter, Judith Jean of Romeo are guests of the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Swafford.

Mrs. C. A. Brabant who has been visiting her nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Isaman has left for Ontario, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sutton and sons A|S Donald and Floyd were guests of Charlevoix friends and relatives Sunday.

Joan Farmer has returned to Grand Rapids after spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Farmer.

Mrs. Anna Carr returned home Tuesday after spending the holidays with her daughter and family in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips of Pontiac were holiday guests of the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips.

Francis Bishaw, Floyd Trojanek and Robert Haney all returned home after sailing on the Great Lakes on the Str. Phipps.

Mrs. Harry L. Simmons Jr. and daughter, Darlene of Norfolk, Va., are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Simmons Sr.

Mrs. Milford Van Auken and daughter, Joane of Battle Creek are guests of the formers parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook and other relatives.

Alice Puckett returned to her work in Muskegon Wednesday after spending Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Clark & children, Betty and Ronnie of Reed City were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Clark, returning home Tuesday.

Jean Simmons has returned to her work in Detroit and Mary Simmons to Grand Rapids after spending Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Bishaw with son, John, of Bay City are holiday visitors of the former's mother, Mrs. Lena Bishaw, and the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Slade and children, Sherrie Ann and Freddie, also Mrs. Leon Slade and son, Neil were holiday guests of Mrs. E. Slade's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel.

Mariel Kadrovich, East Jordan sophomore at Central Michigan college, was recently pledged to Theta Sigma Upsilon sorority at Central. from College News Bureau Central Michigan College Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Mrs. Colin Sommerville of Detroit is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sherman and family of Pickford were also Christmas guests returning home Tuesday.

Gabriel Thomas who has been for the past few months a patient in Fairmont hospital, Geneva, Nebraska has been given C.D.D. and returned home last Saturday. He was inducted into the U. S. Service last March 3.

Mrs. Virginia Howe of Detroit, Lt. David Pray of Oceanside, Cal., and Mrs. Robert Pray and son, Michael of Gaylord are guests of their mother, Mrs. Eva Pray. Dr. and Mrs. John Pray of Levering and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Potts of Petoskey were also holiday guests.

Faith Gidley returned to her work in Detroit Tuesday after spending Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Gidley. Other holiday guests were Mrs. Elmer Brady and Harold Gidley of Petoskey and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gidley and son Jimmie of East Jordan.

Mrs. Marlin (Spin) Cihak and children, Patty and Gary of Muskegon are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stallard. Spin also spent the Christmas week end here returning to his work Monday night.

Holiday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Hipp were their daughters and families, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brunett and son of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Louis G. Miller and son of Petoskey and Lt. L. G. Miller of Fort Campbell, Ky.

Nineteen guests were entertained and spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Welsh. Daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hyde and family of Bay City. Also a daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bishaw of Boyne City and son. Ason, Mike Welsh wife and family of Alma, daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miles and family of East Jordan.

CALENDAR of COMING EVENTS

Friday, Dec. 29, I.O.O.F. Lodge at 8 p. m.

Tuesday — Rotary

Wednesday —Wednesday Evening Circle, Presbyterian 8 p. m. with Mrs. T. E. Malpass.

Thursday — W.S.C.S. at Mrs. Howard Darbee's January 4.

Presbyterian Church
Rev. C. W. Sidebotham — Pastor

10:30 a.m. Morning Worship,
11:45 Sunday School
Young People's Service: 6:30 p. m.

Church of God
Ora A. Holley — Pastor

Preaching Service 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School 12:00 m.
Evening Service 8:00 p. m

L. D. S. Church
Pastor — Ol'e Olson

Sunday School — 10:30
Worship Service — 11:30
Evening Devotion — 7:30

Full Gospel Church

Sunday School 11 a. m.
Worship service 12 noon
Evangelistic Service 8:00 p. m.
C. A. (Young People) Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Prayer & Praise, Thursday, 8 p.m.
B. M. Dirks, pastor, 506 3rd St.

St. Joseph Church
East Jordan

St. John's Church
Bohemian Settlement
Rev. Joseph J. Malinowski, Pastor
East Jordan

Monday, New Year, Mass at 10 a.m.
Dec. 3, 17, 31 — Mass at 8:30 a. m.
Settlement
Monday, New Year, Mass at 8:30 a.m.
Dec. 3, 17, 31 — Mass at 10:30 a. m.

Seventh-day Adventist Church
S. W. Hyde — Pastor

2:00 p. m. — Sabbath School.
Church Services — 3:15, Saturday

Methodist Church
Howard G. Moore, Pastor

10:30 Hour of Our Morning Worship. You are invited to worship with us.
11:30 Sunday School hour.
We have a class for every age. Come bring the children to church and plan on staying for Sunday School.

Mennonite Church
Rev. William Simpson, Pastor

Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Worship Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening Service 7:30 p. m.
Thursday Prayer Service .. 8:00 p. m.

BOHEMIAN SETTLEM'NT
(Edited by Mrs. Lucille Josifek)

Robert and Howard Stanek with their teacher of the Settlement school, attended the Christmas program at the Rockery school, Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Jennie Zitka is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Josifek.

Dorothy Haney of Detroit is spending the holidays with her mother and family.

Cpl. Clement Stanek and Louis Virt of Detroit, and Albert Stanek Jr. of the Settlement were Christmas day afternoon visitors at the home of Frank K. Kubicek.

Francis Pesek of Detroit and Prokop Pesek are spending the holidays with their mother and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Josifek were Christmas dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Zitka and family.

Floyd Trojanek and Robert Haney have completed their work on the Steamer Henry Phipps of the Great Lakes and arrived home last Saturday from Monroe, Mich.

The Settlement school Christmas program last Thursday evening was well attended. Everyone had an enjoyable time.

New Year's Eve Festive Occasion For Native Scots

Christmas never aroused much enthusiasm in Scotland—but on New Year's eve the Wassail bowl goes around, filled with savory liquid nostalgically fragrant.

Floating atop the Wassail bowl, apples stir memories of the "apple-howling" when boys switched the trunks of fruit trees petitioning "a good howling crop": somehow, the "lamb's wool" (as the decoction of the Wassail bowl is often called) seems reminiscent of young folks rushing to the nearest spring at the stroke of 12 to drink the "cream of the well"—the first one so doing, might expect good luck during the ensuing year.

Handsel Monday—the Monday after New Year's, is traditionally the "big Day" for Scotch boys and girls: and, in addition to being the Scotch day of gift-giving, it is a day of feasting and gaiety.

Small wonder, that families and friends gather on New Year's eve to

"Drink a cup of kindness yet
For Auld Lang Syne."

Tell Me an Indian New Year's Story

The ceremonial for the snow has passed, when enemies are forgiven and harsh words forgotten, as a new trail has been blazed for all through the New Year's festivities.

The story-telling grandmother has taught the ancient chants and customs through the beads of the strings of historic wampum; but now she again has time to entertain the children.

Gathered around her lodge-fire, they plead for another story with their bright eyes and shrill voices. To satisfy them, she tells an ancient legend about the clouds.

"Long moons ago when the world was first made, the sky at wintertime was cloudless much as it is on clear midsummer days. The ground was covered with white snow and the trees, except the pines, stood bare. The cold wind whistled around the bark cabins; and with a cloudless sky, everything above and below looked dreary.

"The children, too, missed the green leaves and changing colors over the landscape and they gave a wish that the sky might have clouds now and then. It is true, dark-gray, fierce-looking clouds came in great masses and covered all the sky and let down snowflakes to amuse the children. But the children also wished for bright clouds and the old bear in the sky heard their wishes.

"So the old bear blew his moist breath into the heavy clouds and broke them up; he even made humps in some of them, and held on to the corners of others, until when they passed over the village, each cloud had a different shape, some like bears, some like wild cats, some like hills and even some like funny people. Ever afterward, the clouds took these strange shapes to bring smiles and imagination to all children in midwinter."—Dr. E. A. Bates, Cornell.

Traditional New Year's Gifts Were Sacred

The Druids distributed branches of the sacred mistletoe, cut with peculiar ceremonies, as New Year's gifts to the people and the Saxons observed the day with gifts and festivals.

The Roman custom of taking gifts to the emperor was introduced into England as early as the time of Henry III. Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have supplied herself with her jewels and wardrobe almost entirely from these gifts.

As late as 1692 the English nobility were accustomed every year to send to the king a purse containing gold.

Under the Tudors and the Stuarts it was the habit of all classes to give presents to friends with the best wishes for the New Year.

Ladies received presents of gloves or pins which were then expensive. Sometimes the gifts were wrapped in money and from this practice we have the term "pin money."

President's Reception

It has been the custom from the beginning of the Republic for the President of the United States to welcome the New Year by holding a reception open to the general public.

On the first New Year's day after his inauguration President Washington opened his home to receive the people. Throughout the seven years which Washington lived in Philadelphia as the capital of the nation, he continued this custom.

PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR

Dear Lord, I ask Thee
For this New Year,
An extra gift of courage
My little trials to bear.
I ask not for success;
For wealth or fame or power;
I ask for added faith
To live life, hour by hour.
Give me kindly thought, Lord,
To use for charity.
I want no gold to give,
I'll spend kind thoughts for Thee.
—Ruth Richwine Smith.

English New Year

The English New Year celebration was changed from December 25 by William the Conqueror, because he was crowned on January 1.

1945

MAY IT BRING A HAPPIER WORLD

It is time for the old world to turn over a new leaf and to resolve to give up forever the vice of war.

War has stained the pages of history with blood. It has bowed the human race in sorrow and slavery. War has left our civilization today neck-deep in the rubble and dust of once precious things.

No change in the calendar can bring relief; only change in the hearts of those who love war and make war for its own sake.

Perhaps we shall teach them their final lesson this year.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION — $5,000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR — MEMBER

★ ★ ★

STATE BANK of EAST JORDAN
Member FDIC

TRY HERALD WANT ADS FOR RESULTS!

TEMPLE
THE SHOW PLACE OF THE NORTH
EAST JORDAN

FRI., SATURDAY, Dec 29-30 Sat. Matinee, 2:30, 12c-25c Eves 7 and 9 Adm. 12c-35c
RAINBOW ISLAND
IN TECHNICOLOR
DOROTHY LAMOUR AND EDDIE BRACKEN
NEWS NOVELTY

SUNDAY, MONDAY, Dec. 31-Jan. 1, Mat. both days
Sunday and Monday 2:30, 12c - 25c Eves. 7 & 9, 12c - 35c
SWEET AND LOW DOWN
BENNY GOODMAN'S BAND
MARCH OF TIME CARTOON

SPECIAL — 11:30 P. M.
NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY
FUN — FAVORS — FROLIC
ADM. 45c - 12c EVERYONE WELCOME

Tuesday, Wednesday, Shows 7 & 9 Adm. 12c - 35c
KNICKER BOCKER HOLIDAY
WITH NELSON EDDY
SHORT NOVELTY

Thursday Only, Family Nite Shows 7&9 12c - 20c
NIGHT OF ADVENTURE
TOM CONWAY — A. LONG
SERIAL — COMEDY — SPORT

LOST: Many opportunities to sell goods if you fail to advertise in The Herald.

FOUND: An advertising medium of real value, which is READ by hundreds of residents of East Jordan and adjacent territory.

STRAYED: Your customers, if you fail to keep them informed of your values by advertising in THE HERALD.

STOLEN: Trade that you might have kept if you had protected it by consistent advertising.

FOR SALE: Advertising space that will bring you rich returns on a small investment by reaching the buying public of this area.

WANTED: Wide-awake business men who will improve their own business and their community by progressive advertising.

REWARD: Increased business and profits for all who keep their values before the public by wise and consistent advertising.

★ ★ ★

Charlevoix Co. Herald
"Covers an Exclusive Territory"
Phone 32 East Jordan, Mich.



Country Cured

by HOMER CROY



© W.N.U. SERVICE

THE STORY THUS FAR: Amos Croy, who had served in the Civil War as a sergeant, was one of the covered wagon pioneers from Ohio, who settled on homestead land near Marysville, Missouri. There he met and won Susan Sewell, a daughter of another settler, who lived twelve miles away. Their early years were spent in building the farm from the ground up, one-room log home, sod barn, new orchard, well and outbuildings. Roads were never considered by the original settlers, but new arrivals insisted, so community roads and a school was added to the community. Some still went to town by way of the trails. It was shorter to cut through over the farms than go by the road.

CHAPTER II

With a baby coming, a one-room home would not do, so Uncle Jim and Uncle Dexter, and probably another uncle, came in and a bedroom was attached. And there I was born and there the room still stands. It was a shock, a few years ago, when I went back and found the room was being used as a henhouse.

I find myself hesitating to mention the year, because it all seems so fearfully long ago. It wasn't. You'd be surprised to see how spry I am. It was really the year Brooklyn Bridge was built. There!

And here are some other things that came in that year: the old Waldorf-Astoria was opened, the last spike was driven in the Northern Pacific and Joseph Pulitzer bought the New York World. And this was the year Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" appeared.

The new room was a good hospital, Aunt 'Mandy Sewell drove up and stayed a week and the event went off all right. It was not long until my mother was up and doing the washing and baking and cooking and things were back to normal.

I am sometimes asked where I got my first name, and if it was because my parents loved the blind poet. It wasn't quite that romantic. I was named for the township in Ohio where my father came from. I was not given a middle name.

A child's first memory is, I believe, usually about people. My first memory is about my mother and a wholly unimportant one. We were walking in the orchard and I picked up an apple and put it in the pocket of my dress. The apple became caught—was tight in the pocket—a tragedy to me—and my mother worked the apple out. I expect psychiatrists could explain something or other by that. But I can't.

My next memory is of a hole in the living-room floor. The floor tilted a little and my father had bored an auger hole so that when my mother scrubbed, the water would drain off. I would try to look through the hole and would wonder what was on the other side. And I always have wondered what was on the other side.

And now a confused memory, one quite a bit more involved. It was that something dreadful was happening. And indeed it was. My father came riding one of the plow horses in from the field at a gallop and leaped off, opened the gate, and let them go in the barn lot with the harness on. Then he came running to the house and we all got into the cyclone cave and sat wrapped in quilts. Now and then Pa would lift up the doors and look out. When we finally came out, the barn had been blown away and one of the horses killed. So destructive are the cyclones of this section, and so sharply defined are they, that this one had swept through the orchard my father and mother had set out, and had mowed half of it down and left the other standing. And there it was, all my early days, the half-down half-up orchard, the scarred and twisted trees. My mother used to talk about "her" orchard. When she wanted to rest she would take her chair with the leather bottom Pa had woven and go out and sit under one of the trees.

The Sewells made another run and the barn was rebuilt. I remember (another trifling flash) sitting on a joist and watching Uncle Sewell mortise a hole.

I developed a deep affection for that barn, for barns do things to you.

I do not remember my first day at Knabb School, except the disgrace I got into. But I can still see the schoolhouse. That, however, is easy for it is still much as it was then. I've often read of "the little red schoolhouse," but I never saw one. In our section, all country schoolhouses were white, and for that matter, they still are. There it was—a coal house in the yard, an iron pump, a cyclone cave, and, at the back of the lot, two small structures with half-moons in the sides. Two or three horses would be tied to hitching-posts for the scholars who lived too far away, or were too small to walk. When it was time for school to take up, the teacher came to the door and rang a hand-bell and that was the end of it. The only difference in the schoolhouse between my day and now is that someone, with advanced ideas on education and eyestrain, decided that all light should come from the south, so the north windows were closed up. The children seem a bit blinky-eyed.

Horses still champ at the hitch rack—the family car mustn't be tied up. The coal house still stands, but a new kind of stove has come in. It is full of coils and has all sorts of fancy devices, but I suspect the big boys don't get to go out so often for a scuttle of coal. And instead of having every seat taken up, there are now only half a dozen tots, tots too small to be toted off to town by the school board bus.

But back to the disgrace. The boys seemed like giants, and I was afraid of them. When recess time came, the big girls must have seen my uneasiness, for they took me to their backhouse to relieve myself. When I returned, the boys were waiting, and taunted me until I felt I was disgraced for life. I think it was the first time I realized the world is made up of two sexes and never shall they meet . . . at least in certain places.

When school dismissed of an afternoon, the scholars would come out and some would start one direction and some another. Then I would start north and pretty soon I would come to the top of a hill and there would be the Croy farm.

That was the way all farms were spoken of. The Newt Kennedy farm, the Scott farm, the Willhoyte farm; they had personalities just as people have. Sometimes a family would move away, but their place was still called the Duncan farm, or the Trullinger farm. It took a long time to call a place by the



He was on his way to feed the hogs.

name of the new people. If the man was a tenant, the situation was about hopeless.

Life was hard during the week. But what a wonderful day Sunday was! We got up the same time as usual. But there was a different tempo. Pa got up more leisurely, and started the fire in the kitchen stove.

Pa would pump a bucket of water for Ma, start the kitchen stove going, then start for the barn lot. As I lay in bed, or dressed, I could follow his progress by the sounds. First there would be the creaking of the barn door and a whinny of welcome from the horses, then a stallkicking, so eager were they to be fed. The sound of Pa scooping up the corn, then the shutting of the barn door; this meant he was on the way to feed the hogs. There would be a dreadful uproar as the hogs saw him coming. The nearer he got, the worse the noise; the sound of the hogs fighting among themselves. Abruptly the uproar would die away and peace and contentment would descend upon the hog lot: the hogs were feeding.

He would go to the steer yard and there would be the sound of corncobs snapping as the steers followed him. Then the sound of corn being poured into the troughs and the soft thud of the cattle as they bumped sides crowding up to the troughs. Now and then a steer would give a grunt; that meant one steer had chugged another with his head.

With the horses and steers fed, Pa would unhook the windmill. There would be a sharp clang as the gears meshed, then a whirring as the wind laid hold of the blades. Then I could hear him coming to the house; no time for lazing now, and I would spring into my pants. Pa didn't think much of anybody who couldn't get dressed by the time the stock was fed. My mother would be up, putting corncobs and coal into the kitchen range. By that time Pa would be at the kitchen door. No one in our house ever said good morning. But Pa would say:

"Susan, we've got a dead pig."

Mother would say, "One of the strong ones?"

"No. Old Blackie's titman."

Then a feeling of relief.

We'd take our buckets and start for the cow lot, Pa and Ma walking ahead, and me bringing up the rear, for I hated to work. We'd get our stools down from the cracks in the fence and it wouldn't be long before there would be the sound of milk pinging. Pa's would be coming very fast, Ma's next, and coming pretty slow would be mine. After a time the milking would be over and Pa would take the two heavy buckets, and I'd take the next heaviest, and Ma the lightest, and we'd start for the house and breakfast, me a bit ahead now.

Sunday morning was bathing time and, after breakfast, Pa would bring in the washtub and put it on the kitchen floor and fill it from the reservoir. Then Pa would retire to grease the "hack," and I would read and Ma would take her bath. Pa would come in and wash his hands in the pan on the back porch, empty the tub and fill it again, and Ma would go into the other room to write to relatives, while I'd still be reading and dreading the bath call. We'd hear Pa splashing around, and afterwhile he'd come with his suspenders hanging down and walking on his toes so as not to spot the floor, and call, "Homer!" I'd give a groan and carry out his water and fill the tub again, and be in and out in no time at all.

Pa would get down the big harvester calendar and study the dates with circles around them. Then he'd say, "Well, by next Sunday we ought to have a new calf."

It wouldn't be long till time to start to church, and pretty soon Pa and I would be standing beside the hack, and Ma would come out with her Bible and her response leaflets. Ma would sit in front with Pa and I'd sit in the back. They'd talk more now than any other time; once in a while Pa would turn and give me good advice.

We'd look to see if the neighbors had started to church. If they were hitching up, Pa'd wave at them, or shake his buggy whip. Some of the neighbors didn't go to church at all. Ma always dropped her voice when she spoke to them, and Pa would say, "They'll pay for it sometime."

The men sat on one side and the women on the other; the little boys sat with their mothers and the big boys sat in the back, whispering and making faces out of the knots in the seats. Now and then some of the big boys would carve their initials, but it was pretty well understood they were going to hell. Sometimes I'd feel sorry for them; then I'd think the fools deserved it.

The preacher would drone along, now and then giving the Bible a whack. Now and then a mud-dauber would follow him; but the eyes of the men or the women wouldn't; nor of the girls. Sometimes two mud-daubers would get into a fight; then the preacher would have to give two whacks. Suddenly a mule at the hitch rack would set up an excruciating, ear-breaking hee-haw, ending with the grunts and chokes and groans with which a mule always closes his song. It'd make the boys snort. No amount of whacks would do any good. A little girl would lean over and whisper into her mother's ear, and the mother would get up, leading the little girl by the hand, and the two would tiptoe out. As the mother passed the windows outside, she would stoop. Then we'd hear the little girl pipe, "Mamma, hurry!" In a few minutes the mother and the little girl would come back from behind the church and softly tiptoe to their seats.

The week before, we would have invited somebody to Sunday dinner and now the people would stand on the front porch and ask if we were sure it was convenient. Ma had been getting ready all week; but the question always had to be asked. Then I would get to ride home with the company. It was a lot more fun than riding with Pa and Ma and having to sit in the back seat. No lecture now.

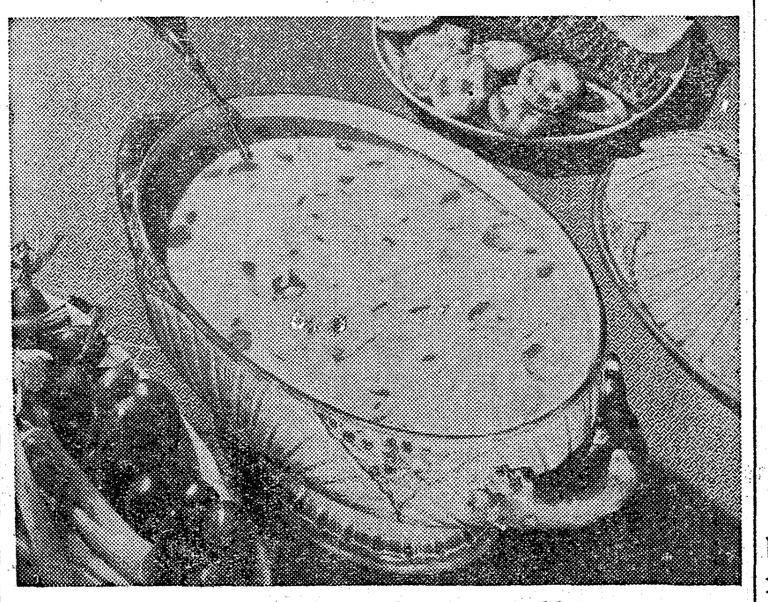
It was always understood that the company was to drive slowly, so Ma could get the dinner started and Pa could have his team out of the way so he could help the company unhitch. I'd help, too; no hanging back now, and we'd lead the horses to the tank by the windmill while Pa and the company talked crops. Pa would say, "What do you figure your oats'll run?"

When the women heard us, they'd all come to the door and say they'd about decided we weren't hungry, then we'd say we thought we'd eat a bite to keep on the good side of the cook.

We'd go into the dining room and there'd be the table! No red checkered cloth today but a wonderful fine white cloth with faint flowers woven in it. Lying on a chair, which was partly behind and partly beside Ma, was our peacock fan. The fan was about as long as the table was wide, and had a leather loop to hang it up by when it wasn't in use. As Ma waved the fan over the table during dinner, the feathers would catch the light and shimmer and shine entrancingly. During weekdays we had a fan made out of paper, not one-millionth part as grand as our peacock fan. Company and a white tablecloth and our peacock feather fan—that was Sunday dinner!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Chowder Comes to the Dinner Table!
(See Recipes Below)

Soup Suggestions



There's a lively interest in soup these days, and rightly so, for a soup that's rich enough can take the place of a meat dish at a meal and still satisfy even appetites made keenest by blustery winter weather.

Soups are good for filling in that gap before the main dish is brought to the table to satisfy the hungry. If they are substantial enough, that is, if they are creamed soups, or the thicker type of vegetable and meat combinations, no main dish is required. And, if there are any dieting members in the family, there are enough of the lighter types of soups which not only satisfy, but are low in caloric value.

First, there are the substantial lentil soups which have much nourishment:

Bean Soup.

1½ pounds pork shoulder or ham
2 tablespoons onion, chopped
1 pound navy beans
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon white pepper

Soak the beans in water overnight. In the morning, parboil them. Cover the meat with water, then add beans, onions, salt and pepper. Cook 2½ to 3 hours. Serve with dumplings, if desired.

Yellow Split Pea Soup.

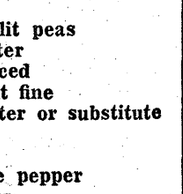
3 pounds smoked brisket of beef or scraps of dried beef, sausage or ham bone
2 cups yellow split peas
3 quarts cold water
¼ cup celery, diced
1 small onion, cut fine
2 tablespoons butter or substitute
1 teaspoon sugar
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon white pepper
2 tablespoons flour

Pick over and wash peas. Soak them in cold water overnight, then drain and place in a saucepot with meat. Add cold water and let simmer gently for about 4 hours. Add celery during last part of cooking. Remove meat when tender. Skim fat off the top of the soup. Heat 2 tablespoons of butter in frying pan, add the onions and brown. Blend in flour and gradually add soup, stirring constantly. Season to taste and serve with smoked meat, adding croutons.

Clam Chowder.

1 quart clams
4 cups potatoes diced
2 inch square fat, salt pork
1 onion, diced
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
4 teaspoons butter
4 cups milk
8 soda crackers, rolled

Pick over clams, drain and cut pork in small pieces. Fry out in skillet. Add onion and fry 5 minutes. Add potatoes, clam liquid and enough water to cover. Cook until nearly tender, then add butter, milk and seasoning. When potatoes are done and milk is very hot, add clams and cook for 3 minutes.



Lynn Says:

Soups for Meals: If there is any water left after vegetables are cooked, this should be saved and used for soup stock. A few extra vegetables may be added to give stronger flavor.

When milk is added to soups, it's richness and nutritive value is increased.

Serve big helpings of salad when soup is the main dish and have a really nutritious meal.

Soups may be garnished with toasted croutons, whipped cream or egg white or sprinklings of grated cheese, paprika, and parsley.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu

*Vegetable Chowder
Buttered Rye Toast
Jellied Grapefruit Salad
Fudge Pudding
Beverage

*Recipe given.

***Vegetable Chowder.**
(Serves 6)

¼ cup butter
3 medium onions, peeled and chopped
2 slices green pepper, chopped fine
2¼ cups green beans
3 medium carrots, scraped and sliced thin
5 medium potatoes, peeled and cubed
3 cups boiling water
4 cups milk
3 teaspoons salt
Black pepper to suit taste
6 ounces (⅓ cup) grated American cheese
Seasoning salt

Melt butter in soup kettle. Add onions and green pepper and simmer 2 to 3 minutes in boiling water. Wash beans and slice thin. Prepare carrots and potatoes. Add beans and boiling water to butter and onion mixture, and cook uncovered for 15 minutes, or until all vegetables are tender. By this time most of the water will have evaporated. Add milk to the chowder, stirring carefully; heat just to boiling. Add salt, pepper and grated cheese. Remove immediately from fire and stir until cheese is melted. Serve piping hot with a sprinkling of seasoning salt on each serving.

Unusual soups are good to have in any cook's repertoire should you want to do something different for the company or family occasionally.

Chicken Meringue Soup.
(Serves 6)

1 quart chicken stock
1 carrot, sliced
3 onion slices
1 sprig parsley
2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
2 cups hot milk
2 beaten egg yolks
⅓ cup cream
½ teaspoon salt
2 egg whites

Heat chicken stock and vegetables for 15 minutes; strain and add tapioca; place over hot water and cook until tapioca is transparent. Add milk, then egg yolks combined with cream. Cook stirring constantly until thickened. Add salt to egg whites and beat until stiff. Serve soup in individual dishes topped with egg white sprinkled with paprika or chopped parsley.



Liver-Ball Soup.
(Serves 6 to 8)

2 pounds beef brisket
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 bay leaf
1 cup coarsely chopped celery
1½ cups canned tomatoes
1 cup sliced carrots

Cover meat with cold water and add seasonings. Simmer 1 hour. Add vegetables and simmer 1½ hours. Force vegetables through colander and add to meat stock. Reheat and add liver balls. Simmer 15 minutes.

Liver balls: Combine ½ pound calves' liver, ¾ cup dry bread crumbs, ¼ cup finely chopped parsley, ⅛ teaspoon celery seed, ¼ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 beaten egg and ½ teaspoon onion juice; mix well and chill thoroughly. Form into 1-inch balls.

Get the most from your meat! Get your meat roasting chart from Miss Lynn Chambers by writing to her in care of Western Newspaper Union, 210 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Ill. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lovely Dishcloth Gay and Unusual



Gay Dishcloth

USE red and white crochet thread for this practical and lovely dishcloth that looks like a small dancer's frock. It's 10 inches in all and has "shoulderstraps" to hang by your sink. They make gay and unusual gifts.

* * *

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the Doll Dress Dishcloth (Pattern No. 5809) send 16 cents in coins, your name, address and the pattern number.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

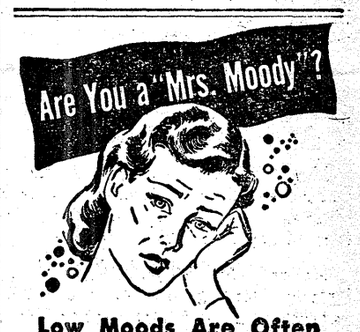
SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
530 South Wells St. Chicago 7, Ill.

Enclose 16 cents for Pattern

No._____
Name_____
Address_____

Michigan's Duplicate Lakes

No state approaches Michigan in duplicating the names of lakes. For instance, 440 of these bodies of water are known by only five names, 56 being called Twin lake, 59 Round lake, 65 Bass lake, 87 Long lake and 173 Mud lake.



Low Moods Are Often Related To Constipation

Yes, depressed states and constipation often go together! Take Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—*act* different. *Purely vegetable*—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ Convincer Box. Caution: Take only as directed.

NR TO-NIGHT; TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

Nature's Remedy
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
NR-TABLETS-NR

ONE WORD SUGGESTION
FOR ACID INDIGESTION—
"TUMS"

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis



CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED

● *Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.*

AUTO MECHANICS
2 needed. Air-conditiioned factory building. Tile floor. Day work only. Guaranteed salary. Incentive plan. Our men earn $75 to $140 weekly. See MR. BAYMA
Ford Motor Company Building
PARK MOTOR SALES COMPANY
15000 Woodward Avenue

POULTRY MEN
EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED Married men only; excellent place for children; house and extras included; top wages. One of the largest and most modern poultry farms in Mich. See Mr. Scott, 606 E. Woodbridge, Cadillac 8150, Extension 230.

AUTO MECHANIC
Permanent job with postwar security. Good wages; vacation with pay; 5½ days per week.
GRATIOT CHEV. CO.
12668 Gratiot, Detroit, Mich. Pingree 8000.

AUTO MECHANICS
Experienced. See Mr. Ostrom
SOUTHWESTERN MOTOR SALES
7033 W. Fort, Detroit - Vinewood 1-4200.

MECHANICS—Heavy duty truck and tractor mechanics, 60 hours week minimum, good working cond. 10555 Turner, Detroit.

SALESMEN WANTED

A-1 OPPORTUNITIES still exist in sales field for men ready and willing to learn lucrative business with tremendous postwar future. Biggest and oldest company of its kind in U. S. Positions available paying $4,000—$12,000 yearly. Write
D. A. GUIDO, Encyclopaedia Britannica
2111 Woodward Ave. - Detroit.

ELECTRIC WELDERS

Magic Electric Welder, 110 volt, AC-DC; welds, brazes, solders, cuts all metals, easy to use; full directions. Complete with the power unit, flame and metallic arc attachments, carbons, fluxes, rods, mask. Guar. one year. Only $19.95. Used by the Navy. Splendid for farm use. Magic Welder Mfg. Co., 241-RM, Canal St., NEW YORK CITY.

FARMS

320 A. FARM, good land and buildings. Price $60 per a. Plenty of other farms of all sizes to choose from.
LATHROP REAL ESTATE AGENCY
Phone 153 - Tekonsha, Mich.

320 ACRES. Tractor, tools, stock. Terms. Aged. 6 miles west of Onaway.
JAMES MILLS - Onaway, Michigan.

FARM MACHINERY

USED TRACTORS, PLOWS all kinds, cultivators, corn planters, binders, shredders, discs, drills, spreaders. Many others. 10347 Gratiot, Detroit 13. Plaza 9497.

FEATHERS WANTED

FEATHERS WANTED. NEW OR OLD
Ship or write to STERLING FEATHER Co., 911 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

POULTRY

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE to get the famous Townline R. O. P. breeding in your Leghorn, Barred and White Rock chicks at ordinary hatchery prices. Also Minorca-Leghorn Cross with Townline Leghorn breeding. Write for Free educational catalog illustrating Townline breeding. Townline Poultry Farm, Box 5-N, Zeeland, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

WE HAVE A FAIR LIST OF FRUIT AND GRAIN FARMS
As well as lake frontage located in Southwest Michigan. Will gladly show such properties if you write and state the amount of acreage and price desired, also terms.
KRIEGER, REALTOR
BENTON HARBOR - MICHIGAN

SOAPS—CLEANSERS

FREE SOAP!
12 bars 6c laundry soap included FREE with 24 pkgs. 25c washing powder for $6 postpaid. General Products Co. (U-1), Albany, Ga.

TRAPPERS

TRAP FOX and COYOTE, on bare ground or deep snow. Learn modern tricks to outwit the sly furbearers. Free illustrated circular. Q. BUNCH, Welch, Minn. Box 65-D.

USED CARS WANTED

HIGHEST OFFER
Any Model Cars—42s to 37s
Cash to You
Call GEO.—HOgarth 7311
9943 Grand River
DETROIT 4 - MICHIGAN.

There's Something Phoney About This Financial Deal

Jones found himself stranded in a distant city, so he phoned his friend Smith.

"Hello, Smith," he said. "This is Jones. I'm stranded here without a cent. Can you wire me a ten spot?"

"Sorry, I can't hear you," came from Smith.

"I say, can you wire me ten dollars?"

"What's that?"

With that the operator chipped in: "There's nothing the matter with the connection. I can hear the caller distinctly."

"Oh, can you?" said Smith. "Then suppose you send him the ten dollars."

FRETFUL CHILDREN



Many mothers rely on easy-to-take *Mother Gray's Sweet Powders* when a laxative is needed by the little ones. Equally effective for grownups—has 45 years of country-wide approval. At all drug stores 35c. Caution: use only as directed.
MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

WNU—O 52—44

AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for December 31

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

THE BASIS OF COURAGE FOR THE FUTURE

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 16:13-20; II Peter 3:14-18; I John 3:1-3.

GOLDEN TEXT—Wherefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not vain in the Lord.—I Corinthians 15:58.

A significant year—1944. But now it is gone. We look into the future and ask ourselves, what next? Shall we enter the new year with fear and trembling, or may we face it with courage?

If man's knowledge and dependability are all we have to stand on, we had better be afraid, but there is a real basis for courage and assurance if we look to God, and to His Word. We have:

I. An Unfailing Christ (Matt. 16:13-20).

It is not enough that men recognize Christ as a teacher, a moral leader, or a man willing to die for His convictions. He must be more if He is to deliver mankind, and, thank God, He is more.

Peter, speaking by the guidance of God, declared Jesus to be "the Christ, the Son of the living God." "Is this what Christ is to you? There are so many shabby, inadequate, inaccurate, limiting views of Christ today. Men will give Him praise, but refuse to give Him the honor due to Him alone. The only Christ that ever really lived is the Christ of the New Testament, and that Christ is the omnipotent and eternal Son of God. Any Christ less than that is a false Christ, a Christ of man's imagination. The Christ of the New Testament can save, but no other Christ is the saviour of men" **(Peloubet's Notes).**

This Christ, the unfailing One, established a victorious Church, built on the acceptance of Him as God. That Church marches on into 1945, as it has entered every other year, assured that as it follows Christ, and preaches God's Word, there is reason for encouragement and joy even in this awful day.

II. An Uplifting Faith (II Pet. 3:14-18).

Christianity is not just a set of rules and regulations. It is a life. It must grow, and it does grow. The really born-again believer cannot stand still in his spiritual experience. He has a faith which must move him forward and upward for the glory of God.

This experience is called growing in grace, which means that each day of this new year we as believers are to become more like our Lord. We are to have stronger convictions, and at the same time we are to be kinder and more loving. We are to be more forgiving, tenderer, more eager to serve Christ.

Christian, have you made any spiritual progress in the year 1944? If not it is because you have failed to take God's provision for your life. You have let the enemies of your soul mislead you (v. 17). You have not been diligent in your Christian life (v. 14).

God does not want any believer to live a defeated life, not growing in grace and in knowledge. And there is the secret—study God's Word in 1945. Learn more about God, and you will grow. That's something to look forward to.

Then note that this is to be in the light of the promised return of Christ (v. 14). He may come in 1945.

III. An Inspiring Hope (I John 3:1-3).

We have already touched on the great hope of the Church—the coming again of our Lord Jesus, and here it is presented as the inspiration to holy living.

Sometimes the world points a finger of scorn at Christians, exposing their weaknesses and failures. It makes us ashamed and we resolve to do better, but we are not discouraged. The world doesn't understand spiritual truth or Christian experience. We believers are "the children of God," born again through faith in Jesus Christ.

All that is involved in this new life does not yet appear. It is hidden under the imperfections and the failures of our lives. But it is there, and one day when Jesus comes again it shall be made known. "We shall be like him." Ah, that makes one square his shoulders and lift up his head to meet 1945 with assurance.

Observe that this hope of Christ's return is not just a theological doctrine to discuss, or a religious slogan to proclaim. It has a tremendously practical application. The one who expects Christ to come back seeks that holiness of life which is spoken of in verse 3.

He is coming. I must be ready to meet Him with joy. So my life—yes, the details of my daily life—must be right. What an incentive to real holy living!

Well, here is real courage with which to meet the new year. May it be a blessed one in your life, no matter what the experiences and circumstances may be. God is in the new year. Let us move forward with Him.

Governments of Many Nations Changed As Liberating Armies Advanced in 1944

Common People Get Chance to Establish Democratic States

Governmental changes that shared world importance with the war news marked the year 1944. Iceland became a republic; five Soviet Socialist republics again took their places in the U. S. S. R.; four Nazi-shackled countries were liberated; and three Axis satellites deserted. A year-end bulletin from the National Geographic society reviews these momentous events.

On June 17 Iceland became a modern republic. On that day the Althing—an 11-centuries-old legislative body sometimes called the "Grandmother of Parliaments"—elected the nation's former regent, Sveinn Bjornsson, president. In a national election held in May the people had voted to dissolve their union with Denmark.

First settled in 874 and organized as a republic 56 years later, Iceland was independent until 1263 when it joined with Norway. Both Iceland and Norway came under Danish rule in 1381. Norway was separated from Denmark by cession to Sweden in 1814, and the two countries formed a union which lasted until 1905 when the union was ended by mutual agreement. Icelanders had long agitated for independence, but it was not realized until 1918. Iceland was then recognized as a separate kingdom with unlimited sovereignty.

Germany tried in prewar years to get control of this strategic North Atlantic island by establishing commercial routes. British forces were stationed on the island shortly after the beginning of World War II. They were replaced in 1941 by American units.

Re-enter U.S.S.R.

Five other republics, 1,500 miles or more to the east, resumed their prewar status. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, freed from Nazi occupation, again became a part of the Soviet Union as Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republics. All three had first entered the Union in 1940.

The Karelo-Finnish Republic, farther to the north, was the fourth to be added to the Soviet family. It also had first entered the Union in 1940. Its border city of Viipuri guards the western approach to the city of Leningrad. Russia's new Arctic port of Pecheng (Petsamo), acquired from Finland in September, extended Russian boundaries westward to Norway.

The fifth state restored to Russia in 1944 is the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, a slice of territory lying between the Ukrainian Republic and Romania. Once known as Bessarabia, this area has experienced a round of governmental changes. Before World War I it was Russian ground; from 1918 to 1940 it belonged to Romania. It was turned back to Russia in 1940 and set up as a republic of the Union, only to be reoccupied by Romania the next year.

To four German dominated nations — France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece—freedom came toward the close of the year. France, whose liberation was heralded by Allied landings on the Normandy coast, June 6, was almost completely free by the middle of September.

General Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation was recognized on October 23 by the U. S. state department as the de facto government of France. On September 21 President Roosevelt appointed Jefferson Caffery, former United States ambassador to Brazil, as ambassador to the French government now established in Paris. On Armistice day France was formally invited to become a full-fledged member of the European advisory commission meeting in London.



The president of the newly established Icelandic republic, Sveinn Bjornsson, addresses the nation by radio on June 17, 1944, the day the island dissolved its union with Denmark.

Belgium's Regent.

Belgium, whose national liberation released its own governing agencies, immediately took steps to restore its prewar standing. In the absence of King Leopold III, held in Germany, 41 - year - old Prince Charles, brother of the king, became "Regent of the Realm," to act until the king returns.



Crown Prince Umberto was named Prince Lieutenant General of the Realm of Italy by his father, King Victor Emanuel, who abdicated when Allied troops entered the capital in June, 1944.

In September, the tiny Duchy of Luxembourg, neighbor of France, Belgium and Germany, celebrated its freedom from four years of Nazi tyranny.

Allied fighting men landing in Greece in October helped Greek patriots to oust the Germans. Internal political problems had divided the people into factions, some opposing the return of the monarchy. The cabinet decided to inform King George II, in London, that resumption of his powers was conditioned on popular will.

Late in the year, Netherlanders saw the beginning of the Allied attempt to smash the western anchor of the German defense system, prelude to liberation. From the southwest Pacific came more good news —for the first time in more than four years the nation's flag flew over Hollandia in Netherlands New Guinea.

Axis-satellites Finland, Romania and Bulgaria broke their ties with the Nazi government, and moved toward agreements with the Allied powers.

Shifts in Italy

King Victor Emanuel III stepped aside in favor of his 39-year-old son, Umberto, designated "Prince Lieutenant General of the Realm." Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and his Italian cabinet contributed a novelty when they took office in June. They did not take the customary oath to the crown; instead they pledged themselves to fulfill their duties according to the constitution. The United States resumed diplomatic relations with Italy in October when Alexander G. Kirk was named ambassador. On November 10 the presidency of the Allied Commission for Italy was transferred from military to civilian direction.

The fledgling republic of Syria, liberated from the Vichy-French in 1941, added to its territory the independent mountain-kingdom of Jebel Druz. Its people, dwellers in southern Syria, voted to yield their administrative and financial independence, and merge the management of their affairs with the government of Syria. President Roosevelt appointed George Wadsworth minister to the republics of Syria and Lebanon.

Closer bonds between the United States and its African protege Liberia were assured by the December, 1943, treaty, the provisions of which were made public on October 30, 1944. The treaty stipulates that all naval, military and air installations will be supervised by the U. S.

Significant changes took place in 1944 in the New world. Argentina abolished all political parties and instituted strict censorship of the press. The tiny Atlantic island of Bermuda modernized some of its ancient laws. For the first time in the three centuries of its history women were given the same voting privileges as men.

Philippines to Be Free.

Events in the Pacific area were highlighted by the return to the Philippines of President Sergio Osmena and his cabinet with the invasion forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The presence of the official was only suggestive of the resumption of authority on home soil, for it was understood that island affairs will continue to be administered from Washington.

The future status of the Philippines was defined in two resolutions adopted by the U. S. congress, and signed by President Roosevelt on June 30. These resolutions grant independence to the islands as soon as the Japs are ejected, and provide for defense by the construction of United States military and naval bases.



Gen. Charles De Gaulle, head of the provisional government of France, reviews the 1944 Armistice day parade in Paris, flanked by Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden of Great Britain. France was formally invited to become a member of the European Advisory committee by the British statesmen.

Record-Breaking Dams Are Constructed During the Year

The Kentucky dam, on the Tennessee river near Paducah, became the 21st dam in operation under the Tennessee Valley authority. Its 184-mile reservoir, longest in TVA, provides 4½ million acre-feet of water storage space, which would be enough to absorb two feet of Mississippi river flood crest at Cairo, Illinois. Nearing completion is Fontana, largest and highest dam in the eastern United States, on the Little Tennessee river in North Carolina. It is the only other TVA dam now under construction.

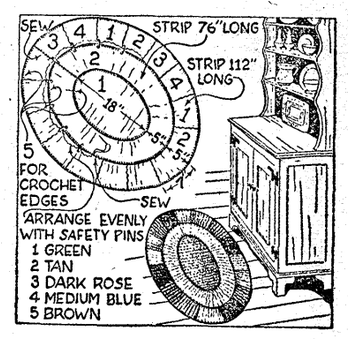
Biggest rolled-fill earthen dam in the world is the Denison (Texas) dam on the Red river, completed early in the year by army engineers. Its 127,000-acre lake backs 80 miles up the Red river to Gainesville, Texas, and 60 miles up the Washita river to Ravia, Okla. To save Oklahoma's Cumberland oil field, the Washita was detoured by construction of 4½ miles of dikes.

California's vast power and irrigation program moved forward as the last concrete was poured on Shasta, second highest dam in the world (560 feet). Water from the Friant dam in the San Joaquin valley began on June 4 to pour through the new Madera canal.

Army engineers completed the concrete Norfork dam on the North Fork river in Arkansas, to supply power and control floods in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri.

Blended Colors in Knitted Rag Rug

IF YOU want to make a really effective rug from odds and ends of fabric—and do it quickly, this knitted rug is the answer. You cut or tear the material in strips about three-quarters of an inch wide, turn in the raw edges and then knit straight strips with needles three-eighths inch in diameter. These are sewn around a center oval.



The colors are important of course and it is essential that the knitted strips be eased in with evenly distributed fullness. The trick is in pinning them in place first as shown in the diagram. If you do not have the colors indicated, remember that it is always worth while to dye the rags so that they blend harmoniously.

* * *

NOTE—This rug is from BOOK 4 which also gives the complete knitting directions for the center oval and the strips. Directions for more than 32 things to make for your homes and for gifts and bazaars are included in this book. Copies are 15 cents each. Send your order to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for Book No. 4.
Name.....
Address.....

Hear UNCLE SEBASTIAN AND UNCLE GIDEON
KC Jamboree
STARRING CURLEY BRADLEY
On your favorite N. B. C. station every Saturday morning
11:00 A. M., E. W. T.
WWJ
10:00 A. M., C. W. T.
WMAQ

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



Commercial motor vehicles in the U. S., based on gasoline allotments, are expected to run 56 billion miles a year. Reduced to truck tire wear, that represents a tremendous number of tires.

The rubber used in gas masks is now 100 per cent synthetic.

Never use a tube in a tire larger, or smaller, than that for which it was designed by the manufacturer. Premature failure will result if you do. To return full mileage, synthetic tubes must be lubricated with vegetable oil soap solution when mounted on rims.

Jerry Shaw

In war or peace
B.F.Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER



Get Into Action
For Full Victory!

Volume 3 Number 23

Reveille on the Jordan

Just a little message to the boys in the service from the folks back home. Sponsored by the East Jordan Community Service Club.

Dear Friends:

Hank was right in at least one of his remarks last week. I do know just about every one of you personally. I know that some of the other things he said were just meant to make me feel good, and they did, so thanks a lot for the swell send-off, Hank. During your year of editing this column you have done an outstanding job and I am sure that all of our readers, both in and out of the Service, will join me in giving you a rising vote of thanks for the success of your endeavors. If I can do half as well I'll call it good. Thanks, fellow — from all of us.

It seems a long time ago that this column was conceived by the Rotarians and Ed took the helm as the first Editor-in-Chief. Starting as a single sheet that was mailed individually to about fifty of you that were then in the Service it soon outgrew the Rotary Club sponsorship and became a concern of the whole vicinity and the need of a community backing gave birth to our present Community Service Club. The original fifty has grown to almost five hundred and the little sheet that Ed at first mimeographed is now a feature of the Herald and brings you the complete coverage of the old home town in addition to the Service news. Back in those early days I used to bust into Ed's office every Sunday noon and help him scratch his head, or change addresses, or pour a little 'inspiration' as he used the three-finger system on Elsie. And just so you won't get any funny notions, I'd better tell you right now that Elsie is the L. C. Smith equipment that makes these scribblings legible . . . as a matter of fact when Ed entered the Navy he left Elsie in my tender care and so at least half of the original team is back on the Reveille job. All of you fellows, and girls, have a standing invitation to drop in any time and meet Elsie because she's going to need lots of help from now on, and it'll help me out too. In addition to Elsie, my daughter, Peggy, is pitching in and will handle the records and address corrections and the rest of the details that seem to be always horning in on this job — and so between the three of us we hope to be able to keep the wheels turning with some semblance of smoothness — always providing that YOU, ALL OF YOU, keep the letters coming in. If you let me down we're sunk, and I don't mean up!

There's one other matter, while we're letting down our hair, that maybe needs a little clarification for some of you. You see just about everybody calls me "Skipper", and when that signature was used last week we were surprised to have a couple of ginks meet us on the street and say, "how come"? Well here's the McCoy: A few years ago, allegedly at least, we failed in several attempts to find the Beaver Islands and this malicious story, bolstered and exaggerated by certain lowbrow Rotarians, and through repitition, has attained the status of acceptedy fact. Anyway these uncouth persons felt some special recognition was in order and so the honorable (we wonder) title was bestowed — and has stuck. Just the same I know that some day truth will prevail (though I doubt if they'll recognize it) and history will credit my discovery of King Strang's domain. In the meantime to all you folks it's Skipper.

SERVICE NOTES

A letter from a crew-mate, now a prisoner-of-war, of LT. HARVEY HARRINGTON has brought the information that all the crew of the plane were safe after the forced landing. After making the Italian coast he went into hiding until captured some several months later. Although he has not seen Harv since the landing, he believes there is every reason to continue the hope that Harv is safe and well. Indeed a Christmas present we are thankful for. Here is something to cheer about, a typewritten V-mail letter, from our former local medic, Capt. E. J. BRENNER, MC. Doc is on hospital duty in England and is continually on the look-out for home boys — and hoping too, that he doesn't find them (hospitalized). Glad you enjoyed the box and certainly agree when you say, "War is hell and believe me we should all do our best to see that they don't happen again". And say Doc, did the package from Barney and Fred get through okay? Polly Wog BASIL MORGAN S 2-c can quit worrying about his letter writing ability right now. You do a swell job of it, sailor, so how about another before too long. Hope you and Glen make the connections and that your Saginaw buddy didn't eat all the chicken. And thanks for the "Merry Christmas to All." Basil is with the N.S.D. Store 475, Navy 128, c-o FPO, San Francisco, so why don't some of you fellows out there look him up?

Cpl. GEORGE REBEC with the Army in France checks in with greetings and "thanks for the parcel", he really enjoyed it and how. Also reports his new APO of 654. We'll be waiting to hear from you again George before very long. Thanks and greetings from Sgt. R. L. STREHL, U.S.M.C. together with a letter that has a suggestion that's worth looking into. You'll hear more regarding your idea, Bob, in a couple of weeks, personally, it sounds okay. From the Southwest Pacific via Air Mail, MARLIN INGALLS, F 2-c, aboard the USS Dickerson informs us that it's four months since his last paper arrived. Sorry, Marlin, and we'll doublecheck everything here in an effort to get better service, and sorry the South Seas aren't what they're cracked up to be but wait till you get back to California and maybe you can find a sarong in Hollywood. The Memorial Fund is gradually growing and your contribution will be a nice addition — thanks, Marlin, and keep us on your mailing list. Sgt. ABE COHN of the Island Command comes in with "Thanks" by V-mail and the hope that "Next Christmas this mess will be over and all the gang can return to Main Street and the Jordan River and South Arm" . . . so do we Coach and until then we know you'll be "in there, bucking-the-line."

Glad your box arrived okay Sgt. ROBERT WINSTON, and that you, "sure liked the chicken", we'll pass your hello on to everyone — but for Gosh sakes, Bob, how about a LETTER instead of that little squip — come on guy and give. Pfc. CARL LEWIS pipes in from the Billings General Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with the news he is doing fine and we hope, Carl, that your wish came true and you were able to make it home for Christmas. A V-mail greeting from Pfc. JOHN S. ATKINSON in Italy with the 228 Med. Disp. Avn. — hi there, Stu, how about a letter with all the dirt? A hail from aboard the USS Albemarl from LESTER UMLOR, MM 1-c — and by the way Les we note that your rating on our cards is F 2-c — please send me the lowdown on the change. Regret time was so short on your leave and how about some navy scuttlebut in your next letter? Capt. E. S. WHITE of the WAC sends the seasons best from Tampa — thanks, Elizabeth, and how about a real letter when you get the time — we'll be looking for it soon. Just opened a letter from Pvt. ARCHIE GRIFFIN, but better than that we shook his hand last night, Christmas Eve, met his lovely wife, Maxine, and we toasted the Season together in the good old traditional manner. After Christmas Archie reports back to Percy Jones for further attention and a new right arm — and — well folks, just talking to Archie makes you realize the kind of stuff our boys are made of — you won't have to worry about guys like him, his chin is up, and he bowls a mean 150, lefthanded . . . and I think you'll know what I mean. Then right in the middle of our bowling match in walked Pfc. JOHNNY KOTOWICH and believe you me it was a real homecoming. Johnny right now is also a Percy Jones patient and is certainly enjoying his "liberty" after about five months of hospitalization. He was wounded in France last July and the going has been kinda tough since — but you can count on Johnny too. And then Pfc. HARRY PEARSALL dropped in to say hello. Harry, as you know, was wounded in France last June and at present is also a Percy Jones resident and reports steady improvement. Being in a rush last night, Harry has promised to "come clean" sometime before returning to Battle Creek and then we'll pass the word on to all of you.

Last week 1st Lt. JAY HITE wired from Brazil that he was on his way back to the good old USA, and today he's right here in East Jordan looking like a million after his 18 months in the China-Burma-India theatre as a pilot on the Air Transport Command's huge cargo planes. Bud has been awarded the D.F.C., the Air Medal and the Presidential Citation for his work over the "Hump" of the Himalaya mountains — nice going, Bud, and it's sure grand to have you home again. And also from the Indio China Division of the Air Transport Command comes an official release advising that HARRY NICHOLS has been promoted to Sergeant. Harry is an A.T. Technician with the job of keeping 'em flying over the "Hump". We wonder if Harry and Bud have ever connected — how about it fellows? Somewhere in France Cpl. ROBERT SLOOP has his Christmas box and says, "Tell the folks back home to just keep the letters and good cheer coming and we'll do the rest." What we can do here, Bob, doesn't seem to be very much in comparison with the job you fellows are doing "over there" but you can always be sure that the East Jordan folks are pitching-in to the limit of their opportunities. Thanks for the swell letter and make the next one soon. 2nd Lt. ARTHUR RUDE is still at the Aberdeen Proving Ground with the 5th Bat., 2nd Ord. Training Regiment. We're passing your greetings on to all the folks, Art — and the best there is to you and Vivian. Paging all you fellows on the west coast. Pfc. THOMAS ST. CHARLES, U.S.M.C. is laid up in the USN Hospital No. 10, Ward 32, c-o FPO, San Francisco, and would sure enjoy a visit — or a letter, so how's about it gang? Air mail greetings from Cpl. FRANCIS LILAK out in the Mediterranean theatre with the Military Railroad Service — thanks, Francis, and we're glad the chicken tasted so good, and when you get time a letter would be swell.

Pvt. CLIFFORD GREEN tunes in from France where he has been hobnobbing a lot with the natives and reports that they are pretty "regular" people — particularly the country folk who always have the welcome mat out for an American. And don't worry, Cliff, there'll be lots of Mrs. Sheppard's canned chicken when you get home. Write again, fellow, we'll be waiting. Sgt. DONALD KAAKE flashes a "thank you" for the gift from Muroc, California, with greetings for "each and everyone of the folks of East Jordan." Thanks a lot, Don, glad it gave you a "lift." Cpl. GEORGE REBEC, over in France, just missed meeting ROMAN DUBAS when he found his name on a Red Cross register. Roman had stopped over several days previously. George has been transferred to the Hq. Btry. and is now taking a course in Radio Communication with a gang of Upper Peninsula boys, and just naturally the chief topic of conversation is deer hunting. Your best wishes for the speedy recovery of Archie Griffin and Johnny Kotowich will be delivered personally and we'll remind the boys to write — and I know what you mean, George — it's just as weak over here too. Ens. R. F. WOODCOCK is now on sea duty aboard the USS Rawlins and the old Pacific has been doing things to him — don't worry, Oggie, just remember that everything that goes (comes) up has to go down eventually. In spite of the sea sickness Oggie has been up to his neck in his new duties — his special assginment as Wave Commander during the landings of personnel with from 6 to 9 landing craft under his direction sounds like rugged stuff. Good luck, sailor, and safe anchorages.

A-C JAMES BUGAI counts himself a lucky stiff. First a 7-day leave over Christmas and then a ride up from Grand Rapids which gives him an extra day at home. Bud has finished his pre-flight with flying colors and now is ready to move to a new field for his final advanced instructions. Has plenty of hours on those mean looking low-wing Stearmans and we have his word for it that there's nothing in the air (in their class) that can touch them. We're with you and watching you, Bud, keep up the good work. Pvt. LLOYD I. DECKER has recently arrived at the Welch Convalescent Hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla., and we hope the carefully planned reconditioning program there will speed his return to health. And I'll bet a letter or two from his home town folks would help a lot, too. Last week we tried to transplant CLARE BATTERBEE, AMM 2-c to Petoskey but it didn't work. Somebody around these parts just got the wires crossed because Clare was, and is, on patrol duty in the Pacific with the Hdq. Sq. Fleet Air Wing 8, P.A.T.S.O. 81, c-o FPO, San Francisco — and now our printers devil, Paul, meekly confesses that it's Clare's wife in Petoskey. Sorry, Clare, but if you'll forgive us it won't happen again — or Paul's name will be MUD. Now that we have Clare's where-abouts straightened out here are the latest corrections for a number of other fellows who won't stay put: Pvt. LOUIS ADDIS, Co. B, 82nd Trg. Bn, 15th Trg. Regt., Camp Fannis, Texas; Capt. F. J. VOTRUBA 5-4 C.R.T.C., Ft. Riley, Kansas; A-C JEROME R. SEAMAN, Spence Field, Class 44K, Mountrie, Ga.; Pvt. THOMAS W. HITCHCOCK, 1471 Engr. Maint. Co., APO 17642, c-o Pmr, New York; Pvt. CHARLES GREEN, 1st Plat., Co. E, M.D.T.S., Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.; Sgt. JERALD DAVIS has the new APO 758, c-o Pmr, N. Y.; Cpl. GERALD CARNEY, E.A.A.F., Enid, Oklahoma; Pfc. CLAUDE CARNEY, Co. K, 127th Inf., APO 32, c-o Pmr., San Francisco; Lt. F. G. BELLENGER, C. E., Adjutant Generals School, Ft. Sam Huston, Texas; Cpl. BRUCE K. BARTLETT, 1st Platoon, Sec. C, 2528 AAF Base Unit, Midland, Texas; Pvt. CHARLES B. LUNDY, 91st Field Hospital, Camp Ellis, Ill; HERSCHEL C. YOUNG S 2-c, Co. D, 3rd (Special) U.S.N.C.B., Port Hueneme, Calif; Cpl. JOHN J. LENOSKY, 81st Field Hospital, APO 17604, c-o Pmr., New York; Ens. R. F. WOODCOCK, USS Rawlins, APO 226, c-o FPO, San Francisco.

It is Christmas night in East Jordan as we wind up your Reveille on the Jordan. The thermometer registers 10 above and the snow crunches underfoot. The Temple is showing Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs as the special Christmas attraction. Most of the American Legion's feather party turkeys have disappeared. On the surface it's been a sort of usual holiday, the kind we used to take more or less for granted — but it isn't. As many Christmas cards as ever — but have you noticed folks reading the verses? As many Church programs — but have you ever seen such congregations? And last night, Christmas Eve, the taverns closed. Folks packed the last remaining inch at St. Josephs for the Midnight Mass . . . glistening eyes . . . a dropping tear . . . and a thousand prayers, for you who are away.

Your friend and pal,
"Skipper" Hollis Drew.

IT SHOULDN'T HAPPEN IN 1945

Stabbed by a rabbit. Drowned on a rooftop. Conked by a pair of brogans because a clerk wanted exercise. Will the gremlins and pixies who worked overtime in 1944 repeat in 1945? Read "It Shouldn't Happen in 1945", in The American Weekly with this Sunday's (Dec. 31) issue of The Detroit Sunday Times.

Rebec-Sweet Post
AMERICAN LEGION

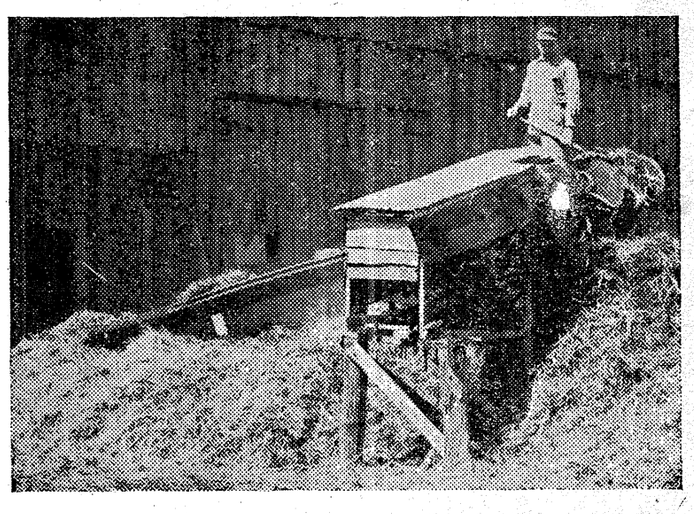
Regular meetings — first and third Monday of the month.

Work night — every Wednesday.

Auxiliary — First and Third Thursdays.

All meetings at 8:00 o'clock p. m.

FIRST BARN GUTTER CLEANER



Martin H. Geerlings, Route 3, Holland, Mich., operating the dairy barn gutter cleaner he built in 1929.

Michigan's First Dairy Barn Gutter Cleaner Still Giving Good Service

Fifteen years ago Martin H. Geerlings, Route 3, Holland, Mich., decided the old laborious method of hand-cleaning the dairy barn could be improved upon. So he put his head to work and devised Michigan's first dairy barn gutter cleaner.

That machine worked so successfully that it is still in use on the Geerlings farm and has proved to be the worthy ancestor of many other cleaners that are now saving hours of back breaking labor — labor that cannot be obtained — on Michigan dairy farms.

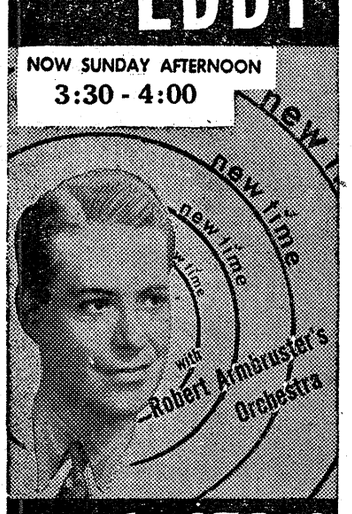
Most any farmer can duplicate the Geerlings gutter cleaner by the use of scrap materials found about the farm, or his neighbor's farms. Total cost of the homemade contrivance was only about $75. Upkeep consists of replacing the gutter chain about every seven years at a cost of about $15.

The conveyor itself is made of ⅜ inch log chain with fence post slats 24 inches apart. Geerlings used an old mower as the reduction unit, driving from a gasoline engine to the pittman balance wheel, with the apron drum fastened to one end of the mower axle.

Use of dairy barn gutter cleaners is being encouraged by Michigan State College enginering extension specialists, who point out that they not only save labor but improve sanitation and encourage daily hauling of manure to the fields, thus maintaining and improving the soil.

NELSON EDDY

NOW SUNDAY AFTERNOON
3:30 - 4:00



THE ELECTRIC HOUR

MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

J. VanDellen M.D.
EAST JORDAN, MICH.
OFFICE HOURS
2 to 5 p. m. Daily
Except Thursday and Sunday
7 to 9 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
Sunday by appointment or
in case of emergency.
PHONES
Office 132-F2 Residence 132-F3

W. A. Porter
Plumbing — Heating
HARDWARE
SUNBEAM FURNACES
Estimates Cheerfully Given on Any Job at No Cost to You.
PHONE 19 — WE DELIVER
Main St. — East Jordan.

FRANK PHILLIPS
BARBER SHOP
Established 1890
YOUR
PATRONAGE APPRECIATED
— SATISFACTION —
— SANITATION —

Insurance
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
CASUALTY, SURETY and LIFE
All Stock Companies
★ ★ ★
ROBERT A. CAMPBELL

Insurance
AUTOMOBILE, LIFE, FIRE and WINDSTORM
CITY and COUNTRY
RELIABLE COMPANIES
GEORGE JAQUAYS
EAST JORDAN, MICH.
Phone 244

Herman Drenth
— & SONS —
A complete line of
LUMBER — SUPPLIES
Phone 111 — East Jordan
(Successors to E. J. L. Co.)

R. G. WATSON
FUNERAL
DIRECTOR
Phone — 66
MONUMENTS
EAST JORDAN, - MICH.

BEAUTY SALON
105 Esterly St., East Jordan
Grace Premoe, Mgr.
Holiday Permanents
$3.50 to $15
Machine — machineless cold waves.
Telephone No. 8



"I'll never forget those first times I baked with Aunt Jemima Enriched Family Flour! It was a joy to peek in the oven, and to watch my family taste the difference! I knew then what a difference the right flour makes!"

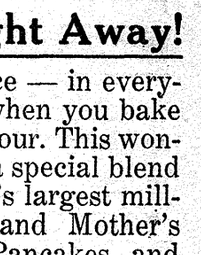
. . . . SAYS
Mrs. James Gidley
108 Fourth St.
East Jordan, Mich.

Notice the Difference Right Away!

Yes, see and taste the difference — in everything from bread to sponge cake — when you bake with Aunt Jemima Enriched Family Flour. This wonderful all-purpose flour is made from a special blend of choice wheats by one of the world's largest milling companies — makers of Quaker and Mother's Oats, Aunt Jemima Ready-Mix for Pancakes, and other famous foods. And it's protected by an amazing double guarantee on every package!

This Coupon Is Worth 15c toward the purchase of a 25 lb. sack of AUNT JEMIMA Enriched FAMILY FLOUR
Just sign your name and address. Then hand this coupon to your grocer.
Signature _____
Address _____
This coupon will become void if not presented to your grocer on or before Monday, Jan. 8, 1945.
TO GROCER: This coupon will be redeemed by us on the above basis. Just present the coupon to our salesman, or to your jobber's salesman. It is void unless signed and filled out by the purchaser. The Quaker Oats Company

Aunt Jemima
ENRICHED
Family Flour



ANY GROCER LISTED BELOW WILL REDEEM 15c COUPON ABOVE

Carr's Food Market, East Jordan, Mich.
Shaw's Grocery, East Jordan, Mich.
Roy Scott, Boyne City, Mich.
Kerry's Grocery, Boyne City, Mich.
Milton Block, Charlevoix, Mich.
Charlie Novotny, Charlevoix, Mich.
Steffins Grocery, Bellaire, Mich.



Do It Yourself—at Home
Charm-Kurl
PERMANENT WAVE KIT
Complete with curlers, shampoo and waveset. ONLY 59¢
It's easy to do and safe for every type of hair. For amazing results—be sure to ask for Charm-Kurl. Over 6 million sold.
GIDLEY & MAC, DRUGGISTS